The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4850. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Political Complications on the Continent.

Napoleon's Official Organ in a Conciliatory Mood.

Progress of the Difficulties in the East.

Omar Pacha to Take Command in Thessaly.

FRANCE.

A Conciliatory Editorial in the Moniteur.

PARIS, Thursday, April 11.

The *Moniteur* this morning contains an editorial on the European situation, the tone of which is pacific and tranquillizing.

TURKEY.

Omar Pacha Sent to Take Command of the Troops in Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, April 11.

The Turkish Government has sent OMAR PACHA to Thessaly, to take command of the troops in that Province.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, April 11—Noon.

Consols for money	90¼
Erie Railway Shares	36¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¼
United States Five-twenties	73¼

FRANKFORT, Thursday, April 11—Noon.

United States Five-twenties	75⅝

LONDON, Thursday, April 11—2 P. M.

An upward tendency in 5-20s has set in and they have advanced ¼ ℔ cent., but railway shares have declined; Illinois is ¼ ℔ cent. lower and Erie shares have fallen ¼ per cent.

LONDON, Thursday, April 11—Evening.

Consols closed at 90¼ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Illinois Central shares	76¼
Erie Railway shares	36¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 11—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market is dull; the sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales; Middling Upland 12d.@12¼d. and Middling Orleans 12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Breadstuffs are firm; white California Wheat 13s. 9d.@14s.; Corn 42s. 9d.@43s.; Barley 4s. 8d.; Oats 3s. 5d.; Peas 45s.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are without change; Pork 78s. 6d.; Beef 125s.; Cheese 60s.; Lard 49s. 3d.; Bacon 42s.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 1s.; standard White Petroleum, 1s. 5d. Resin—Common, 8s. 3d., and fine 17s. Oils—Linseed, £39; Sperm, £131, and Whale £41. Seeds—Clover, 56s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Pot Ashes, 33s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10. Spirits Turpentine, 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 11—2 P. M.

COTTON—The decline in the market continues; Middling Uplands have fallen ⅛d. ℔ lb. since the opening.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 11—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market continued dull and heavy to the close of the day. Transactions were light, and the sales of the day did not exceed the noon estimates, 8,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	12d.@12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is easier at 42s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. California Wheat, 13s. 9d.@14s. ℔ cental. Barley, 4s. 8d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 5d. ℔ 45 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally unchanged; but American Lard has declined to 49s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE.—Ashes, Pots, 33s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. per cwt. Resin, Common, 8s. 3d.; fine, 17s. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s.; standard White, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. for American.

IRON.—52s. per ton for Scotch pigs, mixed numbers.

SUGAR.—The market is firm.

MARINE NEWS.

The bark *H. S. Bouth*, Capt. ROBINSON, from this port bound to New-York, is reported ashore at Lytham.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship *St. Laurent*, from Brest, March 28, and the *City of New-York*, from Liverpool, March 29, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The principal topic of discussion in the English and French journals, is the rumored purchase of Luxemburg by France.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Jealousy of Prussia and the Perplexity of Holland.

Paris (March 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

Every one remarks the silence of the *Moniteur* on the rumored cession to France of the Grand Duchies of Luxemburg, though for the last two or three days several of the Paris papers have been speaking of it. *La Presse* is one of those which gives credence to the report, though it thinks the solution is more distant than is supposed. The language of the Berlin Press leaves no doubt as to the pretensions and desires of Prussia, who wants to force Holland to choose between the sacrifice of her territory, or her absorption in the Northern Confederation. M. BISMARCK does not repudiate these pretensions; he will merely abstain for the present from any pressure on Holland in order to avoid raising another European question. Holland well knows what she has to expect the moment M. BISMARCK judges the moment opportune to press his demands. In these circumstances the only Power Holland can expect support from is France. To Holland, as we are told, Luxemburg is of no importance, commercial or political. Moreover, the King can have no great desire to be the vassal of Prussia, henceforth the only condition of the Princes of the Northern Confederation; and he is probably more interested in the independence of his crown as King of the Netherlands than flattered by the prospect of reigning as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, with its 200,000 population, under the good pleasure of M. BISMARCK. As in this matter the interests of the Sovereign and the people are identical, it is likely that the King of the Netherlands would not be unwilling to exchange Luxemburg for a money indemnity, and an alliance which would guarantee the independence of his States. The question is, has Prussia any right to interpose? If the King of Holland and France admit as legitimate and well-founded the presence of the Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxemburg, Prussia may come in as a contracting party in any arrangements that may be made. If Holland and France consider that Prussia cannot found her claim to keep a garrison in Luxemburg on the Constitution of the Germanic Confederation, which she herself has destroyed; if they refuse to admit that Prussia may set at naught the final act of Vienna, and, at the same time, avail himself of the same act, Prussia need not be consulted by France and Holland, and can propose no conditions to them. So much as regards the question of right. But, in fact, Prussia is in Luxemburg, and the difficulty is how to get her out of it. The importance of Luxemburg is in its fortress, which it is here considered must be a door open on the French frontier, when it is not a rampart; and the annexation would be worthless if this gap were not stopped up.

Armed Peace.

The Belgian War Office, having instituted an inquiry respecting the armaments which are going on in Europe, the following information has been obtained:

FRANCE.—Four hundred and eighty thousand Chassepot rifles are in course of manufacture, the greatest portion to be finished before the 1st of March, 1868.

PRUSSIA.—The needle gun and rifled cannon system to be maintained. The gun manufactories are very busy in completing the stores for the arsenals. One million one hundred thousand breech-loading steel barrels have been ordered since the war.

AUSTRIA.—The alteration of 500,000 guns on the Wanzl principle; 300,000 to be completed by the end of the year.

SOUTH GERMANY.—Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt adopt the breech-loading gun, on the understanding that the system may be changed if the experiments which are going on at Munich are not found to be satisfactory. The Prussian rifled cannon is preferred, and large orders are in course of execution.

ENGLAND.—One hundred and fifty thousand Enfield rifles are already converted on the Snider principle. Three hundred and fifty thousand guns of the same kind will be ready in the course of the year. One thousand guns are being converted every day in the Government manufactories. Four hundred and twenty-six rifled cannons of various calibres will be manufactured by the end of the year.

RUSSIA.—Six hundred thousand guns are being converted on the Carle principle (a modification of the needle-gun.) Three hundred thousand will be ready by the beginning of next year. Nine hundred breech-loading cannons are in course of construction to complete the field batteries.

DENMARK.—The chambers have voted a large sum for the conversion of the present guns into breech-loaders, but the model gun has not yet been decided upon.

HOLLAND.—The conversion of the present arm into guns on the Snider principle.

ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE.—The breech-loading gun adopted. Spain and Greece have ordered cannon from the manufactory of M. KRUPP, of Essen, in Prussia.

BELGIUM will continue the use of the rifled Prussian cannons adopted in 1864, and will bring into use the breech-loading small arm.

The Military Power of France.

From an article in the Union by the French General Trochu.

The new law for the reorganization of the army makes the following dispositions: Contingent voted annually, (ordinary amount) 100,000 men; with the duration of service in the active army five years, the legal service to count from the date of incorporation. Duration of service in the reserve, three years, with authorization of marriage during the last year. In this system, which fixes the term of service, active and reserve, at eight years, the increase of one year, as referable to the seven required by the law of 1832, is compensated for by the reduction of two years in the term of active duty. The whole economy of the plan rests on the conviction I feel that five effective years of service, with a well-prepared programme of education and instruction, will amply suffice in France to form, even for the special corps, excellent soldiers:

Eight contingents of 100,000 men do not give, as might be supposed, a total of 800,000.

Each of them, by the force of circumstances too long to be here enumerated, undergoes considerable reductions, and the amount of the land army in the eight contingents (after rigorous reductions) would scarcely exceed	670,000
To that figure, considered as a minimum, must be added that portion of the army not recruited by the calls—minimum	50,000
Total effective	720,000
Or say in round numbers (to avoid mistakes) not in line before the enemy, but simply the effective force	700,000
To find the amount of troops disposable before the enemy, I make the enormous defalcation of	150,000
Representing the garrisons of Algeria, the corps or portions of corps which remain at home during the war, &c., and I thus obtain the definite figure of	550,000

This last estimate represents the mass of combatants who will, if necessary, pass the frontier. If we suppose the preëxistence of the solid elements of constitution and organization which I have already enumerated, (good finances, special corps prepared, arsenals well supplied, depots fit for use,) we arrive at this result: That France can easily and effectively form five armies of more than one hundred thousand men each.

The Feeling in Luxemburg.

The *Avenir National* has the following:

"A letter from the town of Luxemburg informs us that the persistent reports of a cession to France are causing the most profound emotion in that place. At first the public was incredulous, but various unequivocal symptoms forbid a longer denial that there is something the matter. Men attached to the Government are incessantly going and coming from Luxemburg to the Hague, and from the latter to Paris. Notice has also been taken of the arrival of functionaries from the neighboring French departments. These gentlemen pay visits to families of distinction, inform themselves as to the disposition of the population in respect to the French Government, and as to the chances which the vote of a plebiscitum for the annexation would have in its favor. The superior officers of the Prussian garrison seem sufficiently disposed to believe that their Government would consent, on certain conditions, to abandon the occupation of the place. It must be remarked that in the Northern Parliament, Count DE BISMARCK has made a reserve of the future as to the possession of the Grand Duchy. He is not, therefore, tied down to anything."

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Press on the Proposed Alliance with Prussia.

The *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, counsels Austria to form an intimate alliance with Prussia, and to give a quasi adhesion to the fundamental statutes of the Northern Confederation. The *Wanderer*, a Hungarian organ, thinks very differently, and pronounces with violence against Count DE BISMARCK. It says:

"The Constitution of North Germany which M. DE BISMARCK has recommended to the adoption of the Reichstag is one of military despotism, accompanied by commercial and Custom-house provisions as a safety-valve. It is a Constitution which ignores the rights of the people, without giving them the power of voting for the taxes, without control over the finances, without a Federal tribunal—one, in fact, in which the most powerful State alone has the right to speak and the others have only to obey. Such a Constitution is condemned from the first day of its existence, and its duration is only a question of time."

The *Press*, of Vienna, is no less indignant with the partisans of the Prussian alliance, its language running thus:

"Certain politicians recommend Austria to make a manifestation of the most complete impuissance. Those people counsel an understanding with Prussia—even an alliance with that Power. Naturally, if the consolidation of the State is to be sought for in its dismemberment, the foreign policy which would place Austria's head in the lion's mouth is easily understood. If foreign nations believed seriously that public opinion in Austria is capable of listening to such advice they would certainly be right in profoundly despising this country. What! France, England, Russia, and Prussia should have the right to select their alliances according to their sentiments or their interests, and Austria should be condemned, like the miserable fellahs, to carry the stones for the construction of the pyramids raised to the glory of Prussia! The syren voice of the *Gazette of Northern Germany* of Berlin cannot fascinate us. We love Austria, and shall not allow ourselves to be misled. We are far from wishing to enter a Germany whose violent unification has been effected by M. DE BISMARCK. We do not like to make a traffic of the destinies of the monarchy. We know moreover that Austria would acquire in M. DE BISMARCK only a very doubtful friend, and that by such an unskillful change she would draw upon herself dangerous enemies. Let her at least endeavor to assume a practical attitude in foreign policy. Is there at this moment any pressing necessity to seek a positive alliance? No; any motive for such a course would be looked for in vain. Hereafter, perhaps, the hour may come when she will have to seek an alliance, and then only will she have to weigh the situation and decide in virtue of her specific interests."

The Position of the South German States Under the Prussian Treaties.

According to the *Press*, of Vienna, the treaties of alliance signed with Prussia signify for the Princes of Southern Germany the loss of their chief sovereign prerogatives, or to speak more clearly, of mediatization:

"Henceforward," says that journal, "there will be in Bavaria a civil King, LOUIS II., and a military one, WILLIAM I. The fundamental laws of that country will be similar to those of Japan, where power is divided between the Taikoun and the Mikado. And although it is not to be presumed that the notables of Bavaria will rip their bodies open in case of any collision among their duties, as is the practice among the Japanese, there is nevertheless a strong probability that this division will be for them the cause of disagreeable conflicts. The dependent condition of Bavaria will be above all manifested in foreign affairs. Who, abroad, from this time, will care about the Government of that State, when for all the eventualities of war it has transferred the command to Prussia, and has consequently deprived itself of all personal initiative in political questions? It is all over with the independence of Bavaria so far as European diplomacy is concerned. She has placed herself in the wake of Prussia; and every foreign Power having political questions to discuss with Germany will hereafter address itself exclusively to the Cabinet of Berlin. If Bavaria should henceforth entertain any thought of allowing herself the luxury of representatives at foreign Courts, these gentlemen will occupy useless posts, because the Government will have not forgotten, but omitted to suppress them. The King will be no longer anything more, as in Japan, than the spiritual head of his kingdom. That we may not be accused of injustice, let us hasten to add that the direction of the theatres and musical institutions—without, however, including the band of drummers and fifers in the army—will still remain in his hands."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Congress and the Fenian Movement.

From the London Times, March 29.

A certain spirit of hostility to England has been lately manifested by the House of Representatives. The loyalty of Canada has always been somewhat displeasing to its Republican neighbors, and the injudicious proposal, never seriously entertained, of giving the title of "Kingdom" to the new Confederation was sure to give offence in the United States. The House of Representatives reflects, but too faithfully, every passing impulse of popular vexation which electioneering agents can utilize. It appears that, on receipt of intelligence of a Fenian outbreak in Ireland, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD hastened to propose a vote of sympathy with the insurgents "in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty." The resolution went on to declare that "if the despotic Governments of Europe shall be allowed to establish Governments in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of republican institutions in Europe." This foolish proposition was referred, at the suggestion of Gen. BANKS, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; but we regret to hear that votes expressive of "sympathy with the people in Ireland and Canada in their struggle for nationality" have since passed the House. Such incidents as these might suggest grave misgivings as to the future relations of the two countries, if they represented the deliberate convictions of a majority in the Congress. But no one acquainted with American institutions would fall into this mistake. If such a resolution had been carried by our own House of Commons, or even by the American Senate, considerable significance must have been attached to it. In the House of Representatives, on the contrary, it probably means little or nothing beyond a bid for the "Irish vote," the competition for which is, perhaps, the most degrading influence in American politics. But this is not all. Nothing can be more unjust than to estimate either political opinion or political morality in America by the public acts of its politicians. The error is almost inevitable, because it is they, and they alone, who come under the notice of the ordinary English reader; but that it is an error is attested by the experience of all who have visited the United States. In America it is the people that are great, and the greatness of the people seems to dwarf the character of the political leaders. Happily, if the war has proved anything, it has proved that American policy is dictated, in the last resort, by the people itself. There never can be a serious rupture between the United States and the old country unless it be the will of the American people, and the good understanding between the American people and the English people lies deeper than mere politicians are aware.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11.

The President laid before the Senate the credentials of JAMES A. BAYARD, appointed a Senator by the Governor of Delaware to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of GEORGE R. RIDDLE.

Mr. BAYARD qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and also subscribed to the Congressional oath of loyalty.

OPINIONS REGARDING THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any official opinions which may have been given by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or by any other officer of the Government, on the interpretation of the act of Congress regulating the tenure of office, and especially with regard to appointments by the President to office during the recess of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER said he understood opinions had been given which went far to nullify the recent act of Congress. It would thus seem we have nullification here in Washington in the executive branches of the Government. He understood that according to these opinions the President was to exercise the power of appointment during the recess of Congress, notwithstanding a recent act of Congress which undertook to regulate the tenure of office. Now they all know the astuteness of lawyers, and it was sometimes said that lawyers drive a coach and six through an act of Parliament or even an act of Congress; perhaps the Administration was about to drive a coach and six through the recent act of Congress; in other words, that it was about to force on the country officers who cannot be officers under the existing laws. It seemed to him important that before the Senate adjourned they should know the precise state of the question. They should understand whether any such opinion had been given, and the reasons for it. On that account he introduced the resolution now before the Senate.

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. ANTHONY reported a resolution to print two thousand copies of the Army Register for 1866.

This was amended on motion of Mr. MORTON to print three thousand, and was passed.

REPORT ON THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. ANTHONY also reported a resolution to print five thousand extra copies of the report on the repairs of the Mississippi levees, and it was passed.

A NEW RULE REPORTED.

Mr. Anthony also reported back a proposed new rule of the Senate, that all resolutions calling on the Executive, or any of the Departments, for information, shall first be referred to a Standing Committee to report an estimate of the probable expense, and that the report be made without delay.

Mr. CAMERON said there were many reasons why this should not be adopted. He thought they had trouble enough now without being further embarrassed by rules. Objection being made by him to the consideration of the resolution, it went over.

GOV. CUMMINGS, OF COLORADO.

Mr. THAYER called up his resolution heretofore introduced, calling upon the President to furnish information about the absence of Gov. CUMMINGS from Colorado Territory, whether he had been paid during such absences, &c.

At the suggestion of Mr. CAMERON, Mr. THAYER consented to let the resolution again go over informally, owing to the absence of Mr. BUCKALEW.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senate went into Executive Session.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

After the Senate had been in secret session several hours, Mr. WILLIAMS called up the resolution offered by him, providing for an adjournment of the Senate *sine die*, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock. He now moved to amend that resolution, as Wednesday had passed, by substituting Saturday next.

Mr. HOWE suggested that Monday be the time. He wanted the question settled now when there was a quorum of Senators in the city, for in a short time there would be none.

Mr. FESSENDEN was opposed to the resolution. He did not believe the Republicans could answer to their constituencies if they went home without waiting for the vacancies to be filled. It would be no excuse to say they could not remain here.

Mr. CHANDLER was willing to take the responsibility of adjourning now. If ANDREW JOHNSON was an obstacle in the way, it would be found out by July whether or not they could run the Government without him. For himself, he would not be driven into confirming Copperheads and rebels, because otherwise the vacancies would remain unfilled.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied. The Executive Department was as much a part of the Government as the Senate, and the President had just as much right to say the Senate stood in his way as for the Senate to say he stood in their way, and as much right to say that he would find a way of running the machine without the Senate, as they had to say they would find out whether they could run the machine without him. The President did not commit any impeachable offence by nominating officers, but he would do so if he failed to nominate them. So long as the President preferred to nominate his own political friends the Senate had a right to reject them.

Mr. CONKLING, in reply to Mr. HOWE, said, while looking at the language of the Constitution, he could see no reason why less than a quorum could not adjourn without day. There had been vacancies for more than a year, which the President had not yet sought to fill. He was willing to stay here as long as it might be necessary to induce or compel the President to have some regard for the public interests in the character of the men whom he sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. HOWE was perfectly willing that of two offices, one should be filled by a friend of the President, and the other by a Republican; but he did not understand the President was willing that should be done. He did not see the force of the remark of the Senator from Maine, (FESSENDEN,) that was, if the President sent the name of a man here, he did all that was required of him. While the President wanted a man of one character, the Senate wanted another.

Mr. FESSENDEN reminded the Senator of the fact that the President had sent in the nomination of an officer for the Ninth Collection District of Pennsylvania, a Radical, and the Senate rejected him.

Mr. HOWE replied he was not familiar with that district, but he could say what had been done in other districts.

Mr. JOHNSON said it were better to postpone the consideration of the resolution, and again go into Executive Session, as there were 40 or 50 nominations on the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would not go into Executive Session until they fixed a day of adjournment. He did not agree with the Senator from Maine, that they would gain nothing by agreeing upon a time for adjournment. When the President should learn that this had been done, he would send in nominations for all the vacancies. Three or four days remained before Monday. So long as the Senate received and acted on only a dozen of them a day, they might be kept here all the Summer. His experience was, the Senate should fix a day and work up to it. If they wanted to first transact all their business they would never come to an adjournment.

Mr. JOHNSON again urged that they resume the Executive Session, saying there were forty or fifty nominations now on the table awaiting action, some of which probably would not prove acceptable to the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER did not think they could or ought to fix a day at present. They ought first to clear the calendar. Senators knew that, owing to decisions as to the Tenure of Office Bill, there was a necessity for remaining. Congress had passed that law, and they ought to see that it is enforced. He wanted to do all that was required on the part of Senators, so as to leave no apology for the President. He repeated they ought to stay till the work shall be fully done. There could be no excuse for their going home before that time.

Mr. MORTON thought they ought to fix the day of adjournment and notify the President of the fact. Let the business of nominating and rejecting go on as it had, and Senators would drop off one by one, until no quorum was left, and this would be the case in three or four days. He was in favor of fixing Monday as the day of adjournment. If the Senate and the President could come together at all, they could do so by Monday at 5 o'clock. If the President continued to send the Senate one class of nominations, and the Senate continued to reject them, there would be no end to the session. One or the other must yield. Were the Republicans to yield and confirm Democratic nominees? For one, he said no. Was it supposed the President would yield? He was not in the President's confidence, and therefore could not say. If they both persist, the country will say there was no use in their staying here. He knew of Senators now present who would not be here after Monday. Therefore, let the Senate fix that day for adjournment.

Mr. CAMERON was in favor of fixing a day for adjournment. He would prefer Wednesday, at 4 o'clock. That would afford ample time for business and give notice to the President what they intended to do. If the President decided to meet them by that time then they could adjourn and go home.

Mr. RAMSAY hoped the Senate would go into an Executive Session and settle the adjournment question to-morrow.

The following is the vote on going into Executive Session:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Howe, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Tipton, Trumbull and Williams—11.

So the Senate again went into an Executive Session, and after some time spent there it adjourned.

THE STRIKE OF THE NEW-JERSEY IRON MINERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DOVER, N. J., Thursday, April 11—4 P. M.

This little mining town, nestled among the hills of Morris County, has had two sensations, one of home manufacture, the other reaching it *via* New-York. This latter was to the effect that the strike of the miners had changed its character so far as to become a miners' riot, and when Dover heard this it was filled with amazement at the wonderful resources of metropolitan journalism. Until this news came from across the North River, Dover had been utterly unconscious of anything of the kind—had, in fact, seen or heard of nothing bearing even remotely the appearance of a riot—nor seen any interference by anybody with anybody with anybody else, except on the first day of the strike, when a few of the men from the Irondale Mine attempted to stop the hauling of the ore from the mines to the landing-places on the canal and railroad, but even these desisted when it was pointed out to them that they had in this overstepped the boundary of the law. I state thus much by way of preface to the preliminary assertion that no body of men ever conducted themselves in a more quiet and orderly manner than have these miners ever since the first day of the strike. Other aspects of the strike may not be so favorable to the miners, but this one fact, so much to their credit, is incontestably proved by the concurring testimony of all parties, agents, "bosses" and miners.

The other, and the genuine sensation of Dover and the adjacent country, is the iron-miner's strike, and as I intend to deal with this more statistically than otherwise I begin with a list of the mines to which the strike has extended, including the number of men employed and the average yield per month in each.

Mine.	Number of Men Employed.	Average Yield per Month in Tons of Ore.
Mount Hope	400	8,000
Irondale	200	2,000
Hibernia	300	4,500
Dickerson	100	1,500
Byrom	100	1,500
Randall Hill	60	600
Orchard	40	500
Mount Pleasant	50	750
Richard	100	1,800
Allen	40	800
Swedes	35	350
Beach Glen	50	800
White Meadow	20	300
Hurd	60	1,500
Ford	25	500
Schofield	30	500

In addition to these, the Millon Mine employing 20 men, the Ogden employing 30, the Baker employing 25, and the Dodge employing 30, were at the time of the strike sinking shafts and otherwise getting ready for productive labor. It will thus be seen that the number of men engaged in the strike is 1,700, to whom must be added 115 men in the zinc mines of Sussex County, producing 1,500 tons per month. Confining the attention, however, to the iron mines of Morris County, there were at work when the strike began 1,700 men, effecting an average production of 25,300 tons per month. This production at the mines has an average value of $4 75 per ton.

It must be remembered that the capital employed in the working of these mines is large, being estimated at one million of dollars, and from what I have seen of the costly machinery necessary to keep the mines clear of water and also used in hoisting the ore from the mines, I do not think the estimate by any means high, and it does not of course include the purchase money or money value of the mines themselves, nor of the railroads and other means the companies have established for getting the ore to the Morris and Essex Railroad or to the Morris Canal. The companies were paying to miners $1 65 per day for day laborers; but very many were working under what is called the contract system, which is that the agents let out a contract to six, eight or ten men to raise so many tons at a specified amount per ton, varying with the amount of labor required to raise it, by which system it is admitted the men made easily $3 per day, and many much more.

It will be seen that when the strike began the laborers were receiving $42 90 per month, and the contract men $52 per month. Single men boarded in houses at the mines at $20 and $22 50 per month, which only leaves the condition of the men with families to be investigated. At the mines the retail prices of the necessaries of life, both in food and clothing, are no higher, and it is claimed are from 5 to 10 per cent. less than in New-York. Firewood costs nothing, the miners having acquired a right by prescription rather than legal enactment of cutting it wherever they can find it. In the item of shelter the miners have the great advantage over the laborers in cities. Many of the companies furnish houses at the mines rent free, and where rent is charged it is merely nominal, a house of four rooms being let for $3 30 per month, and those of less size at a proportionate amount. In many cases where a man of family occupies one of these houses he has one or more boarders, and his income is thus increased.

I have dealt in statistics thus far and the reader can judge for himself whether in the Morris County mines capital has been waxing fat upon the product of unrequited labor, and whether labor has been ground down to the starvation point, and now come to the strike itself.

It occurred on Monday of last week, and I began at the Irondale Mine. The miners there struck for $2 a day and without having given the agent any previous notification, or allowing him time to refer the demand to his principal—who, in this case as in nearly all others, are non-residents—at once quit work. Not only that, but a gang of about sixty of them began a round of the mines, notifying the miners at each of the strike, and inviting them—the agent says compelling them—to join in the movement. The weight of evidence it must be admitted is in favor of the forcible nature of the invitation, but with the circuit of the mines all actual interference with other people ceased. Since then meetings have been held, resolutions adopted of the old and well established character of the resolves of labor wrangling with capital, notices have been posted warning men against going to work until the demands of the strikers had been complied with, but all their operations have been confined to talk merely. True the great body of the miners, anxious as they are to go to work again at the old wages, are still held in leash by these threats, and the ringleaders have not yet had the opportunity of proving their threats real to any great extent, but the opportunities that have been vouchsafed them they have neglected to improve.

The strike of Morris County is Southern secession over again on a more contracted field and lesser scale—the coercion of the many by the few into a measure their judgment condemned. A gang of sixty discontented spirits in Irondale Mine have succeeded in stopping the industrial wheels of a county, and throwing seventeen hundred men out of employment, but that is all. The mines are not injured, for they all have large stocks of mined ore at the mines which the bad state of the roads and the depressed condition of the iron trade has prevented them from taking to market, and the mines might lie idle for weeks and still be able to meet all demands for ore. Never was a strike more ill-advised than this—never one but had more chances of success. The proprietors have determined that they will not accede to the demand for two dollars, at the same time declaring that had the miners asked for the advance, and given time for its consideration, it would have been granted or a compromise effected. But they say it will be fatal to their business to submit to the coercion attempted, and they will allow the mines to lie idle for months rather than succumb to the demand.

The condition of affairs for the past week has been briefly that the proprietors have determined not to grant the advance, and the greater portion of the miners have been anxious to go to work at the old price, but are prevented by the threats or supposed threats of the ringleaders, for they are somewhat mystical, and meantime many of the best miners are leaving the country, seeking other fields of labor—this latter circumstance being one that both proprietors and miners deplore. If I should go on to state what has not been the condition of affairs, I should be obliged to destroy a pretty romance concerning a certain politician having stirred up the strike to get the votes of the miners, and therefore I stay my hand. The strike originated with the more turbulent of the miners, and it must be confessed that the demand in itself was not exorbitant, and only the manner of enforcing others to join in it was objectionable.

But the strike is practically over, and having failed of its object, those who originated it, so far as they are known, have become outcasts of labor. This morning work was commenced in the Zinc mines, the Swedes mine, the Orchard mine, and in one or two others, and the men everywhere on the whole circuit were expressing their anxiety to resume labor at the old prices. Indeed, I found none, and talked with many, who did not admit that the strike was needless, and that they could more surely have gained a compliance with their demands by persuasion than coercion. That they are entitled to an increase of wages all believe, but that they are likely to get it by the means employed none will claim.

A word in conclusion. The miners are principally of English, Irish and Welsh nativity, and are certainly as far as possible, in personal appearance, from pauperized labor. I saw hundreds of them loafing around the mine stores or sunning themselves by the roadsides, but not a man of them who gave evidence of griping poverty—none of that wretched squalor so often met in cities even among the industrious poor. Nobody can deny that $1 65 per day is a meagre compensation for a day's work in these days, and that in justice the companies should pay more, and that their profits will easily enable them to pay the $2 asked for; but there was nothing in the condition of the miners to justify the means they took to obtain it. They were not getting wages enough, but they were getting enough to keep absolute want from their doors; their wives were not emaciated, their children were not wailing for bread.

As usual, labor has made a mistake in one of its periodical tussels with capital, and the miners go back to work at the old price, burdened with debts, the legitimate consequence of two weeks of idleness.

KENTUCKY.

Conservative Convention at Louisville

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 11.

A Convention of conservative Union men met here at noon to-day, in accordance with a call issued at Frankfort, March 6. The caucus on the previous night prepared programme, which the Convention adopted. In the preliminary meeting this sentiment prevailed: that the members were for Radicalism and Union, and consolidated Government in preference to disintegrated union of petty sovereigns. Ex-Gov. ROBINSON, who uttered this sentiment, expressed fears of the success of Radicalism, or rebellionism, remarking that "when either extreme succeeds the devils in Hell will succeed and angels of Heaven be overthrown."

The Convention was called to order by HAMILTON POPE. C. S. HILL was made temporary Chairman. The permanent officers elected were: Ex-Senator Underwood, President; T. A. Duke, J. R. Ratter, W. Mitchell, R. L. Moore, James Harrison, C. T. Clarkson, J. F. Pratt, Wm. Woodcock, G. L. Furman, Vice-Presidents; H. L. Given, L. G. Grigsley, Joseph G. Wilson, W. H. Winn and Charles E. Morse, Secretaries. Judge UNDERWOOD on assuming the chair said:

The Convention had met under peculiar circumstances to nominate the highest officers of this State in opposition to two other distinct parties, whose views could not be indorsed by the Union Conservative men of Kentucky. We are actuated by stern convictions of duty, and therefore cannot vote for the nominees of either of the other parties now before the public. There seems to be a reaction in the public mind, and this Convention will give an impetus to this reaction which will be felt not only in Kentucky, but throughout the whole country, the salvation of which depends upon the enforcement of the principles enunciated by the Conservative Party. It is said that the "lost cause" will not be revived. We cannot trust such professions. History tells us that Carthage had several battles with Rome until it became a Roman maxim, "*Delenda est Carthago*." The principles of secession may again break out and overthrow the Constitution and public welfare. If we present constitutional principles the people will, under them, perpetuate the Government, or if not the nation will proceed to despotism through anarchy. The Secessionists flagrantly violated the Constitution, law and order, and now the Radical Party is engaged in violating the Constitution, with only this difference—the former by an army, the latter by amendments.

At the close of UNDERWOOD's speech, the resolutions passed at Frankfort, March 6, with scarcely an alteration, were adopted. The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates, AARON HARDING and H. W. WADSWORTH being the candidates for Governor, and W. B. KINKEAD for Lieutenant-Governor. WADSWORTH declined on account of the expense and loss of time in making the canvass, and HARDING and KINKEAD were nominated. There were several other candidates for Lieutenant-Governor who were withdrawn. JOHN M. HARLAN, of Frankfort, was enthusiastically nominated for Attorney-General, who, responding, said: Union men have declared everlasting opposition to rebellion and unfaltering devotion to the Union. He would not support any man nominated by the 22d of February Convention. Even though the person nominated had been a Federal soldier. He considered those who joined that organization recreants. The editor of the *Courier* once said that when the Confederates returned they would open wide their arms and welcome the Conservative Union men, a piece of magnanimity too cheap for acceptance. If you do your duty to these rebels, and to those armed with amendments, we shall be victorious in August."

Several gentlemen were put in nomination for Auditor, after which a recess was taken till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On reassembling, Col. J. S. HARTT was nominated Auditor; ALFRED ALLEN, present incumbent, Treasurer; Col. G. J. CRADDOCK, Land Register; BEN. HARNEY, Superintendent of Public Instruction. A Central Committee was appointed, consisting of J. H. Harney, S. S. Bush, R. Galbraith, T. Shanks, Hamilton Pope, J. G. Barbie, Philip Tomppert, W. A. Ronald and J. G. Wilson.

Resolutions were enthusiastically adopted sending greeting to Connecticut for her gallant victory in behalf of constitutional liberty. Judge KINKEAD thanked the Convention for his nomination, saying it was gratifying to accept it, now that the spirit of opposition to extremists was manifested and would prevail. He had hoped that when the rebels returned and were invested with the rights of citizenship, that they would join the Conservatives in forgetting the past and opposing the Radicals. But instead of these they are trying to take the reins of power, being resuscitated through the 22d of February Convention, an organization of rebels for the sake of office, and we have now to fight the battle over. With all their pretences to Unionism, they are still rebels. The country can only be saved by a great Conservative, middle party, which opposes all extremes. The Conservative Party had no sympathy with such imported speakers as VALLANDIGHAM and CORBY, State rights men, who have defiled the name of Democracy and debased the colors they pretended to fight under. They repudiate any such alliance. No Northern Democrat could be elected who sympathized with the so-called Democratic Party of Kentucky, whose pretence is so potent a cover for disloyalty that it could find no favor with the great North, which will never let treason triumph over constitutional liberty.

Gen. WARD followed, indorsing what had been done, remarking that treason threatens us both from the North and from the South, and the traitors surpass in number those engaged in the tented field, and were therefore more dangerous. Our great task is to defeat the radicals of both sections. The rebels have really more malignity than when they took arms to destroy the Government. I have no faith in them. Their hatred is more intense than when they were in arms. We extended to them on their return more leniency and magnanimity than the Deity had shown to rebels against Heaven, and their crime was heinous before earth and Heaven. He had shed his blood in defence of the Federal Government, and would not now submit to rebel legislation. Gen. WARD said if Kentucky was true she would check the extremists of the North and South forever.

The Convention then adjourned.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting is progressing this evening.

The Indians Determined on War.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 11.

The correspondent of the *Democrat*, with Gen. HANCOCK's Indian Expedition, writing from Fort Harper on the 2d inst. says: "A council was held at Fort Dodge on the 24th ult., between Major DODGE and several of the chiefs of the Kiowas. The latter professed much friendship for the whites, and desired to be at peace with them, but stated that the Blackfeet, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Comanches are determined on war, and will have it. The Kiowas also spoke about several northern tribes banding together for war, making overtures to the Southern tribes to join them, and predicted that the whites would have their hands full before long. The indications all favor a grand Indian confederation and a bloody war."

State Constitutional Convention.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, April 11.

The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Fourth District have nominated the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention:

HORACE E. SMITH, of Fulton County.
HEZEKIAH BAKER, of Montgomery County.
JUDSON S. LANDON, of Schenectady County.
ALEMBERT POND, of Saratoga County.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, April 11.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Senatorial District have nominated the following delegates to the Constitutional Convention: Rensselaer County, John M. Francis, Editor of the Troy *Times*; Jonathan P. Armstrong, of Hoosick; Washington County, Hon. Cornelius L. Allen, Hon. Adolphus Hitchcock.

Shooting Affray at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, April 11.

A shooting affray occurred here this afternoon between A. H. HALLOWELL, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, and H. B. BRANCH, Postmaster of this city. Four shots were fired, but neither party was hurt.

The affair grew out of some comments in the *Journal of Commerce* on a letter from GEORGE W. MCKEAN, special agent of the Post-office Department, to G. S. MCHENRY, chief clerk of the Post-office here, ordering him to take possession of the office, and not allow BRANCH to have any intercourse with it.

A Prize Fight at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 11.

A prize fight between DOONEY HARRIS and TOMMY CHANDLER, for stakes amounting to $5,000, takes place near this city to-day. The "fancy" from all parts of the Pacific coast are congregating here to witness the contest. An amphitheatre accommodating 5,000 persons has been erected on the ground, and seats are selling at fabulous prices. The San Jose Railroad is running special trains, and every kind of vehicle is in use carrying the throng of people to the brutal scene.

Conservative Convention at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, April 11.

The Conservatives held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, and appointed delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Nashville. A resolution was adopted asking the colored voters to send delegates to the same.

Admiral SEMMES lectured to-night to an immense audience, for the benefit of the Fanny Thurston Society. Subject—"The *Alabama* and Her Course, as Viewed by the Laws of Nations."

Missouri Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 11.

The State Convention of the Union Democracy met to-day, and organized by electing J. K. UNDERWOOD Chairman. Hon. ANDREW HARDING was nominated for Governor; Judge W. B. KINKEAD for Lieutenant-Governor, and JOHN M. HARLAN for Attorney-General. A resolution was adopted sending greeting to Connecticut for the late Democratic victory. A meeting will be held to-night to ratify the nominations made to-day.

Adjournment of the Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Thursday, April 11.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*. Among the bills passed is one consolidating all the Wisconsin railroads running into Milwaukee, except the Chicago and Northwestern, and the resolutions to amend the Constitution giving to women the right of suffrage.

Fire at Freeport, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, April 11.

A fire in Freeport village took place in the store occupied by OXNARD & SOULE, which was destroyed, together with three other stores and some offices. The total loss is estimated at $20,000, which is insured for about $11,000.

Mr. SHERMAN, one of the oldest conductors in New-England, died to-day.

Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 11.

The dyewood mill of WILLIAM CHASE & Co., near the city line, in North Providence, was burned this evening. Loss $20,000, which is nearly all covered by insurance in this city and New-York.

Fire at Newburgh, N. Y.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, April 11.

A building, used as a millwright shop, belonging to the Washington Iron Works, was destroyed by fire this evening. The main buildings are uninjured, and there will be no interruption to the work of the establishment.

Failure of an Insurance Company at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, April 11.

The Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, of this city, failed to-day. Their liabilities are estimated at $93,000, and their assets at $120,000.

The Dental Association of the Central States, which has been in session several days, adjourned to-day to meet in Louisville in December.

Radical Growls from Washington—Denunciations of the Senate.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

It is a curious eyry, this of Washington, from whence to watch the coming and going of men who believe they rule the nation; ruin would be a better word were it not for the sagacity of the nation itself, which somehow is always so much wiser collectively than its presumed representatives are individually. They are a shabby set, anyhow. They need removal quite often from this hot-bed of intrigue. The cold blasts from the North are very beneficial. Take for instance the Senate to-day. The chief aim of its members seems to be how best to make the most of their position. *It is most notorious that the Senate*, representing as is presumed the *crime-de-la-crime* of American public men, *is by far more corrupt than the House.* The latter is too numerous and its constituent parts change too often to pay for purchase—especially when the bargain is costly. Ignorance is much more at fault there than corruption. *But the select Senate is the home of bargain, barter and sale. No one living here and looking on can doubt this.* The casual visitor here, who knows anything of lobby management, can see the truth of this remark.

The Senate Chamber, occupied by the present extraordinary session, *is little else than an exchange for the sale and transfer of offices.* A corrupt Executive holding the power of nomination; and a greedy, venal, or timorous Senator holding in his grasp a veto of that nomination, *bargain together how much shall be paid for mutual concession. No principle governs action on confirmations. So much for so much is the rule.* If some prominent Johnsonite, either copper or bread and butter recruit, receives his reward for devotion or treachery by an Executive nomination, the question with Senators directly interested is not whether he is a fit man, or whether it is fitting that he be rewarded, but how much can I wring from JOHNSON as a recompense for acquiescing in this nomination. That being settled, the whole affair is arranged. It becomes only necessary to fix the votes of associates. As they nearly all have their private ax to grind, it has become a rule not to interfere with the dictum of a State's representatives, if they belong to your own party, because why?—they might "go back on you" when your own grindstone wanted turning. So it goes.

* * * *

The Russian Treaty is another example of this barter and sale system. There is undoubtedly a big swindle behind this parchment, beside the fact that the proposition is unwise as a measure of statesmanship, unsound as a matter of expediency, and without doubt intended as a cloak or diversion for other and more dangerous schemes. When, ten days ago, the scheme became known, it was greeted with a universal guffaw. Now SEWARD has been at work with appliances of all kinds, and his success seems not an unlikely result.

Apart from the corruption involved in the thing itself, and in the appliances used to effect its success, the whole matter has a deeper significance. *Mr. Seward is an avowed admirer of Imperialism or Cæsarism, and does not affect to conceal of late years his contempt for the people or for representative institutions.* He doubtless sympathizes to the full with M. ROUHER's late denunciation in the French Chambers of a responsible Ministry. There are not wanting those whose ability entitle their opinion to respect, and whose opportunities of observation are extensive, that believe Mr. SEWARD *to be conscientiously working for a change in our form of government in the direction he is known to sympathize with.* Much of his seeming strange inconsistency becomes harmonious and works to a plan, if this interpretation be accepted. What better method of aiding his view than to encourage in the nation the land greed; to innoculate it with the territorial "craze?" Besides, what would be more likely to divert attention from intrigues to the South and Southwestward than such moves as this of the Russian-American purchase? It may have nothing whatever to do with it, but it is a little singular that just at this moment we should begin to perceive evidences of new intrigues for the support of Imperialism in Mexico, whose abiding place is as yet in the United States, and fomented by one who may yet be considered as under a sort of Seward patronage. I refer to SANTA ANNA's movement, and the latest fillibustering aid to be given MAXIMILIAN.

The impeachment is laid on the table for the present. The Judiciary Committee have gone home, to reassemble in the first week of May. Should the report of the Committee, which will be ready in July next, favor the impeachment, *there needs be no thanks to a majority.* They will have been dragged to their duty by such men as ASHLEY, BUTLER and LOAN, backed by public opinion and events. It will be done against the policy which Mr. WILSON, its Chairman, has adopted, and in despite of additional hindrances. Speaker COLFAX interposed when here organized the Committee in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Mr. MORRIS, a Republican, who was favorable to thorough investigation, went off, as did JACK ROGERS. Mr. COLFAX put on two Democrats, MARSHALL and ELDRIDGE, and then succeeded in inducing COOK, of Illinois, Radical, to resign, that he might put on a respectability of the Republican faith from New-York, Mr. J. C. CHURCHILL. What with WILSON and WOODBRIDGE running it so that "it is hoped impeachment would be necessary," and COLFAX aiding them in the organization, it is only surprising that the obstructionists have not reported that nothing warranting impeachment has transpired. That this has not been done is the best possible proof of the contrary, and shows that damaging evidence has been presented.

Southern Distress—The Need of Relief—Progress of the Movement.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission yesterday received the following grateful message from San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 11, 1867.

James M. Brown, Treasurer Famine Relief Commission:

The San Francisco Famine Relief Commission will send you in a few days by transfer $30,000 in gold, to assist in relieving suffering at the South.

THOS. H. SELBY, Chairman.

This donation will make the receipts of the Commission about $165,000. We hope speedily to see them increased to a quarter of a million, for the destitution is everywhere growing more severe in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Mr. H. A. MEETZE, of Lexington, Lexington District, S. C., writes the Southern Famine Relief Commission, in a letter received yesterday:

"The destitution in our district is immense, and unless our friends at a distance will act promptly and continuously, for some time to come, human life I fear in many cases will be lost. We hope that God will give us a good yield of wheat; but this cannot be gathered before the middle of June. I am now receiving the 200 sacks of corn sent through Gen. SCOTT, and the applicants are without number almost. I am sure if you could see, as I do, poor women coming, some as far as from fifteen to twenty miles, on foot, to carry half a bushel of corn or meal back, and the thankful expression of countenance with which they receive it, you would surely conclude that God will bless those engaged in a charity like this. In the name of our suffering people, I return to you and your noble associates our heartfelt gratitude for your generous efforts, and in the name of suffering humanity may you continue them."

On the 27th ult. the Commission sent 8,000 bushels of Corn to Charleston, S. C., to be distributed among the destitute of that State, under the joint direction of Major-Gen. SCOTT, the District Commander, and Gov. ORR. A letter received yesterday, from Gen. SCOTT, gives the following report of the admirable way in which the corn was distributed through twenty districts or counties of South Carolina:

Districts.	Stations.	Agents.	Bush.
Lancaster	Lancaster C. H.	Dr. J. G. F. Mittag	1000
Abbeville	Abbeville C. H.	Rev. J. V. Lindsay	800
——	Greenwood	Dr. E. R. Calhoun	200
York	Rock Hill	A. B. Springs	200
Marlboro	Bennettsville. Soc. Hill St'on.	C. W. Dudley & Wetherly	400
Newberry	Pomaria	Wm. Summers	200
Barnwell	Aiken	Wm. P. Finlay	200
Barnwell	Johnson	Miss Della Torra	100
Darlington	Darlington	Rev. J. R. Dargan	200
Darlington	Florence	Jerome P. Chase	200
Williamsb'gh	Kingston	Col. E. A. Niles	200
Chesterfield	Cnuan	Jno. C. Evans	400
Colleton	Waterboro	Col. Garret Nagle	200
Laurens	Laurens C. H.	Sam'l R. Todd	200
Sumter	Sumterville	Dr. Mellett	400
Kershaw	Camden	Wm. Shannon	400
Anderson	Anderson C. H.	J. B. McGee	400
Chester	Chesterville	Judge McClure	400
Richland	Columbia	Rev. Mr. Martin	400
——	Hopkins T. O.	Dr. O. H. Suydam	200
Fairfield	Winnsboro	W. R. Robertson	400
Union	Unionsville	Col. A. P. Caraher	200
Lexington	Lexington C. H.	H. A. Meetze	200
Lexington	Saluda Factory	J. P. Palmer	200
Charleston	Summerville	Col. Garret Nagle	100

The Commission also received lately distressing reports of the destitution. Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Fairfield District, S. C., writes from Winnsboro, S. C., April 4:

"We are indeed in a most sad and distressed condition, and unless some speedy and substantial aid is rendered, God only knows what the sad result will be. I suppose there are in this district at least one thousand human beings, including black and white, now needing charitable assistance. They are literally without food, money or credit."

Correction—Note from Senator Williams.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
SENATE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, April 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in an editorial in yesterday's TIMES you reprint an anonymous letter from the columns of the *Tribune*, which says in substance that in 1865 I reported the bill to increase fare on the New-York Central Railroad. This is an error, and having fallen into so important a place as an editorial in your paper I deem it worthy of contradiction.

I did not report that bill, nor either of them, (there were two,) which were reported to the Senate that Winter. I opposed them both, and voted against them on all occasions.

I have also opposed a similar bill this Winter. As you are not responsible for the misstatement, I ask you to make the correction.

Yours respectfully,
S. K. WILLIAMS.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Crops—The Freedmen—Political Opinions and Prospects—Jeff. Davis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR AMERICUS, Ga., Thursday, April 4, 1867.

I have spent the last few days in the country, that is, apart from towns and their inhabitants, where nobody has asked me my opinion of the Sherman bill, where the supplemental bill causes no emotions of either pleasure or pain, and where Ceres seems to be the object of earnest and universal worship, which, like the suffrage, is "irrespective of race or color." The weather was very favorable for the completion of corn planting which the rains had suspended, and the bustle and activity of men, women and mules in every direction over thousands of acres, gave hope that Providence may this year reward the confiding faith and labor of the agriculturist, and cause the earth to yield abundantly. Cotton planting is now the order of the day, and if the heavens are propitious, by the end of this month that operation will be completed. The area devoted to cereals this year will be much larger than in 1866, and the space dedicated to cotton will be proportionately less. The failure of breadstuffs last Fall, the high prices and difficulty of obtaining them from the Northwest, and the destitution which exists to such a lamentable extent in the State without any means to relieve it, have taught the people a lesson which they seem to be resolved to heed, and have shown them the imprudence of trusting to a large cotton crop, at high prices, to furnish the means of buying provisions. Instead of cotton first and provisions after, provisions will this year take the first place. I also find that, owing to the diminution of the laboring force on most of the large plantations, from the exodus of freedmen to the lowlands of the Mississippi and Arkansas, the number of acres in cultivation will be, on an average, a third less than in 1866, but if the season is favorable I think the yield will be probably as large, if not larger, than last year, as generally the land is better cultivated, the seed is sounder and better, and stimulating manures more widely employed.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Thus far the suffrage in the rural districts has not interfered with the industry and obedience of the negroes. Wherever I have been they are working diligently and with a determination to "make a good crop," and I have not heard an employer or a superintendent complain of insubordination or neglect of duty, while it seems universally conceded that the free negro will not and cannot be induced to do more than from half to two-thirds of the work which was done by the slave.

I was curious to see whether the plantation negroes were aware that they had the right to vote under the new act of Congress, and how they were affected by the privilege. I found that they were fully informed as to their rights, and that their employers, most of whom were their old masters, had given them the information. I talked with many of those whom I saw, and was struck by the unanimity with which they declared their inability to exercise the right intelligently, and confessed their entire ignorance of everything "b'longing to dat business." Where it happened that their employer and former owner is disfranchised by the same law which gives them the right to vote, they expressed themselves quite puzzled to understand it, and in many cases seemed grieved that it should be so, and in one instance, on a large plantation in central Georgia, the owner of which is unable to vote, having some years ago been a member of the State Senate, I was told that one or two of the negroes who are foremen of the hands, asked if it would do any good if the "colored folks were to 'tition Government to clear their old masters," for, if it would, "every colored man in the settlement would sign it." I allude to the rural freedmen, as distinguished from those who dwell in cities, and have the misfortune of daily intercourse with EBERHART and BRADLEY and BRYANT. These latter think, having "meetins" and "votin," are dignified and profitable amusements, even though it is expensive to hear the wisdom of EBERHART, for EBERHART although philanthropic to a fault, must receive the fractional currency before his impulses can be fairly roused.

I have visited the cottages of many of the black families on the places I have seen in this part of the world, and it was gratifying to see the solid, material comfort which they enjoyed, and the contentment with which they seemed to regard their lot. Abundantly fed, well clothed, comfortably lodged, and with a fair prospect of liberal compensation for their labor at the end of the year, they are the most prosperous laboring class I have ever seen, and I have seen the peasantry of many lands. They do not know how to read or write. Webster's speller is to them as sealed a book as a runic inscription would be to a Sachem of Tammany; but in all that constitutes the "well-to-do" laborer, they are certainly better fed, clothed and lodged than the laborers of the same class at the North or in any part of Europe that I have visited. Many families that I saw had surrounded themselves too with a quantity of household furniture, which, though it was of the homely poplar or pine, was solid and comfortable, and sometimes occupied more space in the room than was convenient or necessary, except for display. There was a home look about these cottages, and there seemed to be a home attachment to them on the part of their occupants, which spoke volumes as to the relations existing between them and their employers, even did not many of them assure me with great warmth and sincerity of feeling of their great attachment to their late owner and present employer, of how much he and his family had done for them, and how liberally he has behaved toward them since (as one of them remarked) "freedom broke out." The employer, in the case to which I refer specially, was a very prominent rebel, owned several hundred slaves, and gives liberal employment to all of them who are willing to work. He has instituted schools for their instruction, and provides for the teachers at his own expense, and as in old times he was famed as an indulgent and kind master, so is he known and esteemed now as a just, considerate and liberal employer. Neither he nor his family resides on his plantations. They are managed by superintendents of ability and skill, and specially selected for their capacity to govern freedmen in a spirit of justice to employer and laborer, and are all under the general direction of one of the owner's sons, who constitutes a court of last resort in all controversies between the managers and the hands, and in the justice of whose decisions all cheerfully concur.

Nobody who has not visited and examined plantations of this extent can form any idea of the capital employed in carrying them on, and of the constant care and administrative skill required for their successful management.

There is a plantation in this neighborhood, owned and worked by an Ex-Colonel of the United States Army and a nephew of the HARPERS, of New-York, and I am informed that while they have had their troubles with the freedmen, and were not remarkably successful last year, they are not discouraged, but intend trying again this year. If the publishers of the *Journal of Civilization* were to consult their relative as to the state of affairs at the South, with a view to ascertain the truth, they would probably find themselves bound in conscience to change the tone of their editorials and illustrations, and not represent "Justice at the South" as "a monster of such hideous mien," as that so elaborately portrayed in a recent number of that periodical.

POLITICAL OPINION.

The newspapers of this State will have already informed you of the rapidly growing determination of the people, that is, those who are permitted to vote, to accept the situation as it is, and to make the best of it. The policy of non-action has been generally abandoned. The idea of appealing to the Supreme Court has been very generally given up as hopeless, and while nine hundred and ninety-nine men in every thousand regard the law and its consequences as an unmixed evil, they believe that submission is the only way to avert the evils of greater magnitude.

I see that it is proposed that prominent Republicans shall visit the South this Summer to address the people in the excluded States, and advise them as to the course they should pursue. If the proposition is adopted and prominent Republicans come to these States, they can do a vast amount of good, provided they confine themselves to ascertaining the true state of public opinion here and elsewhere in the Southern States, and avoid anything approaching to a stump-speech making tour in the interest of their party. If they come to promote the election of "Southern loyalists," to denounce "the rebels," and to repeat the diatribes of the halls of Congress, they would serve their country much more effectively by staying at home. Before they start, that is if their purpose be to promote reconstruction and good feeling, they should shut up sectionalism in their darkest and strongest cellar and throw away the key; divest themselves of the idea that the "slaveowner" is necessarily barbarous, and that between him and the negro there exists irreconcilable hatred; and convince themselves that to antagonize race against race, and class against class, is neither sound policy nor good morals. If they can persuade themselves that the war is over, and not come as conquerors to "crow over" the vanquished, and remind them of the power of Gen. POPE, they may benefit themselves and the South by acquiring, by personal observation, the most certain means of refuting the slanderous charges against this people which were cited to justify the preamble of the military bill, and of disabusing the Northern mind of the erroneous belief, which has created the existing animosity against the people of these States.

I was in the City of Macon when the telegraph announced Mr. WILSON's speech in the Senate, condemning the protracted confinement of Mr. DAVIS, and asking for his speedy release. Although Mr. WILSON has long been regarded as one of the bitterest and most unrelenting enemies of the South, and has been detested accordingly, on the day that the telegram appeared I heard everywhere I went, from everybody I met: "I heartily forgive him all he has ever done against us. Every Southern man feels grateful to him for his manly, humane effort to procure the release of our fallen chief." I allude to this to show the readiness with which any manifestation of good feeling is received, and also to show with what an outburst of gratitude the release of the captive would be hailed throughout the length and breadth of this section. Had Mr. WILSON succeeded, he would have received a welcome in Georgia more hearty than any he ever met in Massachusetts. QUONDAM.

Southwestern Georgia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., Saturday, April 6, 1867.

As the uncertainty of the past gives way for something more tangible and definite, the people become more tranquil, and quietness in all departments is visible. Whether it is the stupor which follows a season of excitement, or the offspring of assurance that something better is in store, time alone can decide. From the inception to the consummation of the Territorial scheme, the Southern nerve has been strung to its highest tension. The actual enforcement of the Military Bill has had the effect to relax and to allay this undue excitement.

Whatever may have been the course pursued by the mass of the intelligent citizens, and what their peculiar views in reference to the measure itself, everyone now acquiesces, and counsels acceptance, or rather submission, to the demands of Congress contained in the Military Bill. We have a few who claim to be "back-bone men," and who have kept a "stiff upper lip" until the appearance of Gen. POPE's order assuming command. It is confidently asserted by some of the most influential citizens that every person who is not actually disfranchised will go up to the polls promptly and vote. While the Southern people may be called hot-headed and passionate, and even inconsiderate, they are fully awake to the necessity of directing and controlling the election of members to the Convention, who are to form a Constitution and make laws to govern them and their posterity; and the start which they have made bids fair for success. That sympathy which has been hooted at by many at the North, and which was claimed to exist between master and servant, proves not to be a myth altogether. Take the recent public demonstrations as examples, and it will be seen that the enfranchised negro holds in high esteem those who cared for him in sickness and in health; and it is sheer folly to suppose that Radical influence can control the Southern negro. They may be able to control the vote in some localities, but as to the masses, they will go with their interests, and that will be with the land-owners. A mass meeting of the colored people will be held in this city on next Saturday, the 13th inst., and I see that some of the most prominent citizens of the late Confederacy are invited to address them. The tone and character of the meeting may be easily anticipated.

This is the most productive portion of Georgia. Its resources have never been properly represented to the public. The only test of its capacity known was made during the last years of the defunct Confederacy. It was the storehouse whence the supplies were drawn to keep up the armies in the field, and to supply the thousands of refugees who had been crowded into the small compass known as the Confederacy during its last days. It astonished some of the old men to observe what corn crops could be gathered from fields which they had almost abandoned. This is, however, emphatically a cotton country. Although the past season was one of general failure, yet they have shipped from this point about 18,000 bales of cotton. Before the war the highest number did not exceed 40,000.

This portion of the State escaped the desolations of war almost entirely, and, consequently, the great destitution observable elsewhere is not to be seen here. There are many poor people, yet none need be without bread, as there is always employment sufficient to guarantee a living.

The unprecedented fall of rain has greatly retarded farming operations, yet the plantations under cultivation are in good condition, and are as far advanced as could be expected. The corn is all up and doing well, and there is a greater quantity of land planted in grain than was last year. The cotton is being put in rapidly. In fact, I hear of some already up, but planters usually do not finish the cotton until about the 1st of May. A good crop is anticipated. The planters are operating under a new *régime* this year. They are employing guano and manures of various kinds. They are also adopting labor-saving implements, which are proving successful, greatly to the satisfaction of those using them. They are compelled from necessity to economize labor, for there is not in this community by one-third as many laborers as there were last year. To a great extent, the negro women have abandoned the field and assumed the position of housekeepers.

If the negro has engrossed the minds of Messrs. SUMNER, STEVENS & Co. for the last few years—for it seems whether they wake or asleep the negro is ever before them—he is an object of no small interest to the Southern man to-day. Hitherto he has regarded him as so much capital invested, but now the white man's bread and meat depend entirely upon the faithfulness of the negro. The political relation the negro holds to the white race is not the most important in this country. And much to the negro's credit, he is working far better this than he did last year, and if the season is propitious an abundant harvest will reward his labor. Empty pockets at Christmas is the most unfortunate condition which a negro can conceive. Many suffered last year, but from present indications but few will be so unfortunate again.

It is amusing to hear the negro discussing his new relation. Their ideas of voting is extremely ridiculous, and their views in reference to men and measures are no less so. They believe in JOE BROWN, for they have seen him, but look with horror upon THAD. STEVENS, knowing him only by the hearing of the ear. Many of them ridicule the professions of love made by the Radicals, and laugh at the [illegible] them occupy. An [illegible] that the white and [illegible] country, and what is to the [illegible] of one is also the [illegible] of the other [illegible]. Then why will the Radicals endeavor to crush the one and elevate the other? LE REVE.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Observer* of the 2d inst., referring to the city election, which resulted in the choice of the Southern candidate by 111 majority, says: [illegible]

"The election passed off quietly, and, considering the ignorance of the colored population regarding their rights at the polls as voters, they behaved remarkably well, and, with the exception of [illegible] in some way to the City Government, they seem to be satisfied with the result. Twenty of them were sworn in by the Sheriff as deputies, and performed their duty well. The result was not only satisfactory as to the effect it will have in breaking up the secret organizations among the colored people and directing their minds to the true course which they should pursue to enhance their welfare, but as to the character of the men elected to office. It is gratifying to know that many of our colored citizens voted with us, and many others would have done so if they had not felt compelled to support the man who had bound them in oaths of secrecy."

Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS wrote a long epistle to a meeting of the colored citizens of Petersburgh, Va., on the 8th inst., in which he told them that he addressed them as Republicans, because to that party in the North alone are they indebted for their emancipation from bondage, and to that party in the South will they be indebted in the future for their full development into an intelligent and elevated manhood. He told them that, "if the unprincipled, unscrupulous and Heaven-forsaken leaders of Democracy get the control of the National and State Governments again, the freedmen will have to quit the country, for every effort will be made through the agency of National and State Governments to reduce them again to bondage." He took extreme Radical ground, and closed by assuring them that, "as brains will win in the long run against ignorance and folly, so civility and good breeding will overcome all prejudice in the end."

The Mobile *Times* of the 5th inst. says: "It is probable that the general headquarters of this district will be Savannah. We are informed that Gen. POPE has expressed an earnest desire to carry out the law with the least possible delay, and to that effect Gen. SWAYNE has already appointed Col. WM. H. SMITH as the General Superintendent of the Registration Bureau. Col. SMITH commanded one of the two or three Alabama regiments which went into the Federal army after Gen. MITCHELL's invasion of North Alabama, and now lives in Randolph County. We only renew our former wish that no unnecessary delay should be allowed to intervene between our present position and our future reconstruction."

The subjoined call has been issued for a meeting in Lake City, Fla.: "A mass meeting of the colored men of Columbia County will be held in Lake City on Saturday, the 27th day of the present month, for the purpose of discussing the new duties imposed upon them by the recent reconstruction measures of Congress. It is earnestly desired that every colored man in the county be present, as it is important that all should be thoroughly informed as to their rights and privileges under the recent acts of Congress. Come one! Come all! The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished white gentlemen. Colored speakers will also be present."

About three hundred of the freedmen residing in Orangeburgh, S. C., and vicinity, met on the evening of the 1st inst., for the purpose of organizing a political party. The platform of the Union Republican (Radical) Party, which was ratified at the meeting in Charleston was adopted, and most of the freedmen present seemed willing to pledge it their support. During the meeting a collection was taken up to assist in the publication of a Radical journal in Charleston, and though one negro remarked that the times were hard, and charity begins at home, many hard-earned shinplasters were deposited in the collector's hat.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* does not favor the attempt to obtain an injunction against the execution of the Military Bill. It says: "Is not the movement one of doubtful propriety? Is it not a dangerous step? Had we not better reflect before we go too far? These are questions cautious men will reflect upon before they decide in favor of a new crusade against the decisions of a Congress which has shown itself strong enough to control its coördinate branches of the Government."

The City Council of Mobile has appointed a Committee with the Mayor as Chairman, to "invite Gen. J. POPE, commanding the Third Military District, visit Mobile at an early date, that he may the better observe the condition of all classes of the citizens, and satisfy himself of the impartial manner in which justice is administered to all."

Chief-Justice A. H. HANDY, of Mississippi, in speaking of the Military Bill, says: "The position that such a violation of the rights of a State under the Constitution is beyond the supervision of the Supreme Court appears to be scarcely less monstrous than the act itself."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

It is said that application has been made to the Trustees of the "Peabody Fund" to revive Gen. WASHINGTON's endowment of the Washington Free School of Alexandria, Va. The school was founded in 1785 by WASHINGTON, who at first proposed to endow it with $1,000, for the education of poor and orphan boys. Subsequently he changed his plan, paying the interest on that amount during his life, and by his will made the endowment permanent. The Trustees invested the $1,000 in stock of the Bank of Alexandria, and it was lost by the failure of that institution.

Two Detroit urchins, 9 years of age, on the 4th inst., stole a doctor's horse standing at a patient's door, and started off on a ride. Stopping at one place, they obtained liquor, and stole a bottle of whisky and a pair of gloves; at the second stopping-place appropriated some cigars, and at the third place secured in the same manner a pocket-book containing some money and papers. Finally, they endeavored to sell the horse, alleging that the father of one of them had given them permission to do so. The Detroit *Advertiser*, which is responsible for the story, says they were arrested.

THOMAS R. TODD, a Boston book-keeper, absconded about a month since with $3,000 of his employer's money, but was arrested on Sunday, 7th inst., on Washington-street, by a detective who recognized him from his photograph. Taking this in his hand, the detective suddenly exhibited it to TODD, with the inquiry: "Isn't this your photograph, Sir?" TODD replied, "Yes, sir; but where in the world did you get it?" at the same time extending his hand to take it. But the detective took him.

The Private Secretary of the Governor of Alabama says there are in that State 60,000 persons in indigent circumstances who need aid; and the State Commissioner for the relief of the destitute says there are 45,000 persons in the State whose stores are exhausted and who will suffer seriously, and perhaps starve, if relief is not afforded them soon.

Among the questions propounded to a candidate for the position of teacher in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, was, "Who discovered the circulation of the blood?" In answer he wrote in a bold hand, "Dr. Cain." He was reminded that although possibly Cain discovered that blood would flow, that individual was only distantly related to the Arctic explorer.

In Andrian County, Mo., last week a stranger was found totally blind, he having with a stick put out both of his eyes. He appeared to be rational when found, but said he was insane when he did it. He seemed disposed to be non-committal about his residence or nativity, hinting at a love affair that did not run very smoothly as the cause of his temporary insanity.

All the family of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, a farmer residing near Hollidaysburgh, Penn., were poisoned a day or two since by arsenic in their bread. Mr. YOUNG died, but the rest of his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, are recovering. The poison is supposed to have been placed in the bread by a servant girl who did not partake of it.

A commissary officer in Montreal, found guilty by a Court-martial of stealing firewood belonging to the army, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor, also to make good the loss of 500 cords of wood, value about £600, and further to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

The compositors in the Chicago *Times* office left work, without notice or complaint, on the evening of the 5th inst., they having, as that paper states, joined the "Printer's Union," with which the publishers have, for a long time past, declined to hold any relations.

Three hundred car-loads of freight were damaged by the recent floods at Chattanooga, Tenn. The officers of the road do not regard themselves as responsible, viewing the calamity as a visitation of God. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $100,000.

The New-Brunswick Government has directed the Treasurer to levy the export duty upon all lumber shipped from St. John, so that American logs when sawed there and exported to the United States are to pay duty the same as Provincial lumber.

The spectators in a Montreal court-room were drawn to the windows a day or two since by a military band, and the Tipstaff, becoming excited at the disturbance, cried out, "Sit down all of you and go out to see the music if you want."

A paper at Kingston calls upon the Government to prevent the immigration into Canada of Chinese, alleging that their custom of carrying away all their earnings to their own land, will make them utterly unprofitable as settlers.

Choice wheat sold in St. Louis on the 6th at $3 45 per bushel. This is higher than it sold for in the half-famine year of 1854, and probably higher [illegible] it ever sold for in [illegible] transactions in [illegible] market.

The [illegible] St. John [illegible] closed, [illegible] lost time.

An old man in Lawrence, Mass., becoming angry with his wife on the [illegible], because she remonstrated with him for striking their grandchild, seized a hot flatiron from the stove and with it fractured her skull.

The grain crop in the Shenandoah Valley, it is said, will be larger the present season than ever before. Wheat, buckwheat and rye never looked better, and an immense amount of land is to be planted in corn.

The Sons of Temperance in Washington will hold a Convention on the first Monday in May. It is said they will ask Congress at the next session to pass a prohibitory liquor law for this district.

A man named CASE, convicted of manslaughter at Wilmington, N. C., on the 5th inst., was sentenced to be branded in the usual manner prescribed by law, and to pay the costs of the case.

The Illinois Legislature, in redistricting the State judicially, left Franklin County out in the cold, and its citizens are anxiously inquiring what they shall do about it.

A fire on the 5th inst. destroyed a grist mill and a saw-mill at Esperance, Schoharie County, involving a loss of $12,000, one-half covered by insurance.

A clergyman in a New-Hampshire town attended three funerals on successive days of last week, the united ages of the deceased being 240 years.

A servant girl in Chicago two weeks since stepped upon a rusty nail, which penetrated her foot, and she soon after died of lock-jaw.

The Judge's charge in a recent poisoning case in Canada lasted thirteen hours. The jury gave a verdict of guilty in five minutes.

A boy in Iowa, 13 years of age, stole three chickens recently, was tried, convicted and fined $3, and his counsel paid the fine.

The discovery of a valuable deposit of galena or lead ore in Bedford County, Penn., near the town of Woodberry, is reported.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill incorporating a society for "the prevention of cruelty to animals."

A little boy was seriously poisoned in Albany by eating a piece of green show-bill paper which he tore from a fence.

Numerous incendiary fires in Malone, Franklin County, recently, are naturally much exciting the people there.

An Ohio firm boast loudly that from ten barrels of maple sap they have made eighty-four pounds of sugar.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

The weekly report of Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, was presented and read. From this it appears that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: Tenements 210, private dwellings 216, schools 2, manufactories 3, workshops 8, lime-burning establishments 3, breweries 1, slaughter-houses 9, private markets 89, horse-stables 13, cow-stables 10, piggeries 21, dumping-grounds 1, sunken and vacant lots 10, yards, courts, &c., 16; cellars 32, waste-pipes and drains 31, cisterns and cesspools 4, privies 87, streets, &c., 13. Total, 779. Maj. BOSWORTH, of the Complaint Office, returns 74 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspectors for investigation and report. Twenty-nine houses where typhus, typhoid and scarlet fevers occurred have been visited and disinfected.

The report was ordered on file.

A communication from the house physicians of the various Dispensaries, suggesting to the Board that as they had done a large amount of house-to-house visitation, the result of which they had duly reported to the Board from time to time, some compensation therefor would be acceptable. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A communication was received from the Directors of the Smith Infirmary, at Stapleton, S. I., making important suggestions on the subject of gratuitous vaccination. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. EATON, Counsel for the Board, presented his opinion on the Coroner's cases which were brought up at the last meeting, which was read. The following resolution on the subject was then adopted:

In view of the opinion of the Counsel of this Board, read this day, relative to certain papers affecting some of the Coroners of the County of New-York, in said opinion mentioned,

Resolved, That said paper be filed among the records of this Board, and that copies of said paper, certified by the Secretary, and under the seal of this Board, together with so much of the opinion of Counsel as relates thereto, be transmitted to the Governor of this State.

The following communication was received from Dr. DALTON, and read:

I beg respectfully to recommend to the Board that a thorough inspection be made, twice in each year, of all the common school houses and the pupils in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, with the view of ascertaining their sanitary condition, and in case of the children, with a special view to vaccination and general cleanliness, I would recommend that on the day or days designated, with the concurrence of the Board of Education for the sanitary inspection, all the pupils be at the school houses, and each one passed before the Inspector by their teachers, who shall in each case submit to the Inspector a medical certificate, in the form appended, that said child has been vaccinated, and that the Inspector shall, after examining the marks of vaccination, and finding them satisfactory, countersign said certificate as "examined and approved." And also that the Inspector shall make such suggestions to the teachers regarding the cleanliness and care of the children as may occur to him in consequence of such inspection. The coöperation of the Board of Education in requiring each pupil to be provided with a certificate of vaccination, is most important, so that no delay may occur from the examination of children who have never been vaccinated.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent cause a thorough sanitary inspection to be made twice in each year of all the common schools and the pupils in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and that he require each sanitary inspector making such inspection to require from each pupil or the teacher a medical certificate of vaccination, which certificate each inspector shall countersign only after having verified the same by personal examination, and that full reports of these inspectors be laid before this Board at as early a date as possible after the completion of the same.

A Committee from the New-York Butchers' Association being present were introduced to the Board, and represented that their Association had purchased twenty-two lots between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and Avenue A and First-avenue, for the purpose of erecting an abattoir, and before proceeding to the construction of the building it had been deemed best to consult with the Board of Health and see whether there was any probability of their enterprise being interfered with, provided it was carried on on sound sanitary principles.

Commissioner BOSWORTH moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board see no objection to an abattoir at foot of Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, East River, and the continuance of the business proposed there, so long as it is conducted in a manner not prejudicial to life or health, or offensive to the people of the City.

The Board then adjourned.

The Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane.

The revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, whose arrival here from Havana in charge of Capt. FAUNCE, has already been announced, is now lying at her dock in Hoboken, where she is the object of much interest. There is probably no vessel in the United States Navy more generally known to the country than this. Since the close of the rebellion, and for some time previously, she has been lying in the docks at Havana, where she arrived from Galveston after her capture by the rebels, with a cargo of cotton that had run the blockade. There are numerous private claims against her in that port, which delayed her removal after she fell into the hands of the United States Government, but these have all been satisfactorily arranged, and the vessel now belongs to the abandoned property of the Government, and will have to be sold. There is a very general desire among the merchants of New-York that the *Harriet Lane* should be retained by the Government and refitted for the purpose for which she was originally built and assigned by the Treasury Department, as a revenue cutter for this port. There is at present no revenue cutter here at all fitted for a cruise on our coast in stormy weather, and the commerce of New-York, from which the Government derives so large a share of its revenue, imperatively demands that the Government should provide a capable and seaworthy vessel, which would be always in readiness, in case of emergency, to go to the relief of merchant vessels in distress along our coast. Such a vessel the *Harriet Lane* has proved herself to be, having been tested in that capacity, and saved hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property before she was transferred from the Revenue service to the Navy Department. Moreover, the historical associations connected with this vessel make it eminently desirable and proper that she should remain in the hands of the Government. She was built in 1857, as before stated, for a revenue cutter for this port, mainly at the suggestion and through the representations of the Chamber of Commerce of this City. After serving in that capacity a short time, she was temporarily turned over to the Navy Department for the Paraguay Expedition. Returning from that expedition, she was again employed as a revenue cutter, and became famous as a transport for the Japanese, the Prince of Wales and other lions, until the breaking out of the rebellion, when, the Government being in pressing need of war vessels, she was again turned over to the Navy Department and sent down to Charleston, in command of Capt. FAUNCE, to the relief of Fort Sumter. The first loyal gun fired during the rebellion was fired from her deck during the rebel attack on Fort Sumter. After the surrender of the fort she brought Gen. ANDERSON and his command to New-York, and soon after convoyed the first troops, sent by way of Annapolis, for the protection of the capital.

She was next sent out as a blockading vessel, and cruised 9,000 miles in six weeks. She was Admiral PORTER's flagship at the attack on New-Orleans, and received the surrender of Fort Philip. She also [illegible] the first [illegible] at Galveston, and [illegible] her [illegible] shot through the [illegible] captured [illegible] by the rebels [illegible]. The [illegible] she was [illegible] blockade-runner, [illegible] took her into Havana with a cargo of cotton, and which port they were unable to get her out, and where, at the close of the war, she fell into our hands.

The hull of the *Harriet Lane* is as sound as the day she was built; her engines, which are very superior, are in perfect order, and with a small outlay she can be [illegible] for the original service for which she was intended. If the wishes of the merchants of this City are consulted, instead of being sold she will be retained by the Government at her appraised value, fitted up and reinstated in her old position as a revenue cutter for New-York.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

MICHAEL J. HURLEY, JOHN E. O'HARE and EDWARD A. HURLEY, whose ages range from 14 to 16 years, were arrested yesterday on Staten Island by Officers KEENE and O'CONNOR, of the First Precinct, on a charge of burglary. MICHAEL J. MURPHY, Janitor of No. 63 Exchange-place, made an affidavit that on the 12th ult. the offices occupied by ADOLPH GOSLING and GEORGE W. HENNING were opened by the accused with an iron bar, when they stole two guns and a model boat. Young O'HARE confessed the fact and the prisoners were locked up for trial.

WHARF THIEVES.

PETER HOLLIS and JOHN O'DONNELL were arrested yesterday by H. T. SEARLE, receiving clerk for the Starin's Railroad Transit Company, for having made an attempt to steal a bale of cotton valued at $100. As the attempt to steal was clearly proved, the prisoners were held for trial in default of bail.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

GEORGE THOMPSON, of No. 154 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, met ELIZABETH PERRY on Wednesday, at an unseasonable hour, and accompanied her to the Frankfort House in William-street. Before the pair parted company THOMPSON discovered the loss of $39, and on accusing his companion of the theft, she admitted it and returned the money. He then caused her arrest and she was yesterday committed for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THEFT OF A TRUNK.

Mr. JOHN K. BESSON, of Uniontown, Penn., arrived in this City yesterday from Connecticut, via the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and at the Twenty-seventh-street depot gave his check for baggage to one of Studley's expressmen, with directions to take his trunks to the Astor House. In the afternoon he was called upon by the baggage-master of the road, who informed him that one of his trunks (valued, with contents, at about $360) had been stolen from the platform of the depot by some person to him unknown, and that it could not therefore be found. Mr. BESSON then sought the aid of the Police, who eventually succeeded in tracing the stolen trunk to No. 17 Watts-street, where they found it in possession of one HENRY C. HARSTED. The unlawful custodian was taken into custody, and committed to answer in default of bail. He admitted his guilt.

EXCISE.

DIEDRICH HAARAN, of No. 734 Washington-street, was arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer for alleged violation of the Excise Law, in selling liquor after midnight of Wednesday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—As promised by her consignees, WELLS, FARGO & CO., the *Great Eastern* was free to visitors yesterday. The tug-boat *Andrew Fletcher* left Pier No. 48, North River, hourly from 10 o'clock until 5, carrying each trip from four to five hundred passengers. A dozen *Andrew Fletchers* equally as industrious could have done no more than to make comfortably populous the broad promenades of the great ship. As it was, the boat load of five hundred scattered about her decks, or wandering through the saloons, added but little to the bustle on board, where workmen and sailors are busy at every step, putting things to rights for the coming crowd of passengers. The demand for tickets at the office of the consignees began so early and grew so rapidly that by 10:30 o'clock it was discovered that either the whole day must be given up to the ticket business, or further issue must cease. The last alternative, however disagreeable to disappoint the several thousand applicants yet ungratified, had to be accepted—politeness, for the nonce, giving way to business. No doubt there will be a further issue of tickets this morning, as it is the desire of the consignees, as of the charterers, to afford every facility to the curious public to visit the ship, and to secure them every courtesy when there. The passenger list is lengthening rapidly, and there can be little doubt that the public inspection of the vessel will add considerably to the number of passengers. The most timid of sea-goers, having visited the *Great Eastern*, must feel assured of their safety if intrusted to her keeping during an Atlantic voyage, and the most fastidious cannot but conclude that a floating hotel is the next best thing to one on shore.

LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS.—The Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to report on life-saving apparatus met again yesterday morning at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, Wall-street. Capt. WEEKS reported that he had procured the boiler required for experimenting. A motion was adopted that the boiler about to be used be thoroughly tested by hydraulic pressure before being used in the experiments. Failing to procure necessary apparatus at the Delamater Works, Messrs. WEEKS, CRAIG and GUTHRIE had found a fitting place, with all requirements, at the establishment of Mr. ADAMS, No. 187 Cherry-street. Mr. ADAMS consented to having the boiler subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 250 pounds to the inch. This trial was ordered to be made, but the experiments under the inspection of the Commission will not be made until Saturday. Several communications were read from inventors and others. The already long list of apparatus to come under investigation received several additional names. A communication was read from a number of Western gentlemen immediately interested in the subject under investigation, soliciting permission of the Commission to be present during their experiments with steam apparatus. They were invited to attend. The Commission then adjourned till this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.—Messrs. BENEDICT BROTHERS have just published their neat little pamphlet of Railroad and Steamboat Time Tables, compiled in accordance with the Spring regulations for travel on the waters and on the railroads. Preceding the tables is a clear, well-defined map of the City and the river on either side, being a convenient pocket-guide for the stranger in our streets, as well as for those who wish to leave the City at any point. The ferry routes are all defined, and the railway termini to which many of them lead are set down. On the back of this map will be found a smaller one, covering the business section of the City. This cannot fail to be very useful to those doing business down town to whom the streets are not familiar. From the prefatory pages following the maps much useful information about the more important cities in the State may be gathered, and an article entitled "Suburban Homes," copied from the TIMES, will afford information on this topic to those who failed to read the article when first published.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Mr. HENRY HENNING, who keeps a grocery on the corner of Broome and Laurens streets, closed his store at 11:30 on Wednesday night, locking the front doors but allowing the side door to remain unfastened until he could balance his books. While thus engaged two or three unknown men entered the store and made a violent attack upon Mr. HENNING. One of the ruffians felled their victim by a heavy blow upon the head with a cart-rung, and while he thus lay senseless on the floor, the gang robbed him of his pocket-book and about $200 which they found in the till. They then made good their escape. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning HENNING was found by the Police still insensible, and they summoned medical assistance, when it was ascertained that his injuries were quite dangerous in character. HENNING remained in an insensible condition nearly all day yesterday, and the Eighth Ward Police are wholly at a loss for a clue to lead to the arrest of the thieves.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE W. J. MACNEVEN.—A handsome monument of brown stone is being erected on the northeast corner of St. Paul's Churchyard to the memory of W. J. MACNEVEN, M. D., a brother-in-law of THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT. Mr. MACNEVEN participated in the Irish rebellion of 1798. The monument is to be 35 feet in height, resting on a base six and a half feet square. The inscriptions—which are in Latin, English and Irish—recite that the deceased was born in Ireland March 21, 1763, and died in New-York Sept. 12, 1841. On reaching this country he became a professor of chemistry in the medical schools of this City, and distinguished himself in elucidating the principles of that science. On the shaft are sculptured an Irish harp with broken strings, the lamp of science, and a profile of the deceased. The monument cost $6,000.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning ANN McDERMOTT, aged 9 years, was engaged in lighting a fire in her parents' residence, No. 421 East Eighteenth-street, using a quantity of kerosene oil to facilitate matters. When a match was applied an explosion took place, and the unfortunate girl's clothing was set on fire, causing several terrible burns. Her mother, MARGARET McDERMOTT, attempted to extinguish the flames, but was also severely burned. Both of the sufferers were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the daughter died at noon. The mother is still in a critical condition. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—Subscriptions are being taken up in Richmond, Staten Island, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Ward's Point, through Rossville and Richmond, to Port Richmond, and thence upon and over the waters of the Kill von Kull to Bergen Point, N. J. The organization is to be for one hundred years; capital stock $250,000, divided into 5,000 shares of [illegible] the extreme length of the road will be [illegible] as nearly as may be. Springville is one of the places through which the road will pass. A meeting is to be called as soon as the requisite number of subscriptions are obtained.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. S. C. PARKHURST, one of the Directors of the Ninth National Bank, was found dead in his bed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday morning. Coroner WILDEY received a notification of the death, and at once proceeded to the hotel to hold an inquest. When he arrived he found that a Dr. GREY had already made a *post-mortem* examination and had granted a certificate of death. As there was no necessity for an inquest, the Coroner reported the case to the Board of Health for their consideration. The cause of death is unknown.

ABANDONMENT OF A CHILD.—At a late hour on Wednesday evening a man drove up in a hack to the dwelling of Mr. McCREADY, No. 198 Elm-street, and inquired for that gentleman. When he came to the door the unknown individual handed him a small bundle and then drove rapidly away. On examination the bundle was found to contain a female infant. The child was handed over to the Fourteenth Ward Police, who conveyed it to the Central Office for care, and yesterday it was committed to the custody of the Commissioners of Public Charities.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SITE.—Although the deed conveying the lower end of the Park to the General Government, as a site for a Post-office, has been formally executed, the money has not yet been paid, and the deed remains in the hands of Mayor HOFFMAN. Comptroller CONNOLLY, to whom the money must be tendered, is absent in Albany. It is rumored that some of the City bondholders will test the question as to whether land pledged for the redemption of the City debt can be disposed of for less than its market value.

SERIOUS HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—At noon of yesterday EDWARD MULLOCH, aged 35 years, residing in Delancey-street, fell down the hatchway of No. 39 Worth-street, where he was employed. The unfortunate man sustained a fracture of his arm and skull, and was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—Yesterday Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer of the Southern Relief Fund, received a dispatch from Mr. THOMAS H. SELBY, Chairman of the San Francisco Famine Relief Commission, stating that in a few days the Commission would send them $30,000 in gold.

WHISKY CONFISCATED.—About 700 barrels of whisky, seized a few days ago on suspicion that the bonds given for them were worthless, have been confiscated to the Government, the suspicion in regard to the bonds proving to be correct.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dry goods store, No. 194 Fulton-street, occupied by McSTEA, VALUE & Co. The fire originated from a stove in the office. Loss $300; fully insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER CHILD-BEATING AFFAIR—ARREST OF A SERVANT GIRL.—JOHANNA REARDING, a servant in the employ of Mr. JOHN MINTURN, ferry-master, residing in Willow-street, Hoboken, was yesterday committed to the County Jail for trial, in default of $500 bail, by Justice WHITE, charged with cruelly beating Mr. M.'s little girl, only 2½ years of age, so that her life is jeopardized. It appears that on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. MINTURN had occasion to visit New-York, and left her little child in care of the accused. While absent, JOHANNA, becoming enraged at an unavoidable occurrence, beat the child in the most brutal manner, and when Mrs. M. returned home she found the child in bed, suffering intensely from the injuries sustained. Dr. JULIEN was summoned, and upon examination pronounced it the most aggravated case that had ever come under his observation. The prints of the monster's hands were plainly visible on the flesh, and the spine was found to be injured to such an extent that it is doubtful if a permanent cure can be effected. Upon learning the extent of the injuries the perpetrator became alarmed and fled, but was traced to Jersey City, where she was arrested on Wednesday night, and was subsequently disposed of as above stated.

A FRIENDLY BATTLE.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a great excitement was occasioned in consequence of a brutal fight which took place in the upper part of Wayne-street, Sixth Ward, Jersey City, between two "greenhorn" Irishmen on one side, and two "anti-greenhorns" on the other, "all for the fun of it." They had been spending the evening together in a friendly manner, and having drank freely, a fight was the result. The battle is said to have raged nearly an hour, in a rear yard and house, and everything that could be seized hold of was used for weapons. When the Police arrived, the whole party were down on the floor in a bedroom, pounding each other to the best of their ability. They were all more or less injured, but one bullet-headed greenhorn was badly mutilated about the face, which bore little resemblance to anything human. Three of the party were arrested and locked up, and the fourth escaped. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE, who fined them $2 each, and required them to give bail to keep the peace for three months. One of the party paid the fines for the other two, and the trio departed well satisfied with the night's frolic.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.—Yesterday morning JOHN McMAHON, CHARLES REYNOLDS, THOMAS SHEEHAN and JOHN QUINN, all young men, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, charged with interfering with Officer MANN and three other officers, assaulting and threatening them while in the discharge of their duty. It appears that Officer MANN attempted to make an arrest on Tuesday evening at the Second Ward polls, when he and the other officers were surrounded by an angry crowd who made threatening demonstrations, and who only desisted when the officers handed the prisoner over to the custody of two citizens. The accused were held in $200 each by Recorder MARTINDALE, to answer at the next term of Court.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.
70—Gantley vs. Iowa and Minn. R. R. Construction Co.
86—Crary vs. Spencer et al.
89—Gantz vs. Spencer et al.
190—Crary vs. Same.
238—Adams vs. Harris et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Ingraham, JJ.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.
6—Camp et al. vs. Norton et al.
10——vs.——
11——vs.——
12——vs.——

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
130—Gorley vs. Froeligh.
138—Kissey vs. Morange.
140—Morgan vs. Newcomb.
142—Carey vs. Gaynor.
150—Dunton vs. Pecare.
154—Davies, Jr., vs. Dollner.
[illegible]—Goodwin vs. Ernenstein.
[illegible]—Bodley vs. Curtis.
[illegible]—Wray vs. Rhinelander.
147—Coggill vs. McAloney.
[illegible]—Belden vs. Arnoux.
[illegible]—Beamish vs. Woolridge.
[illegible]—Johnston vs. Consolidated Silver Mining Co.
[illegible]—Gillick vs. Gillick.
[illegible]—Bussey vs. Norton.
[illegible]—Odell vs. Martin.
[illegible]—Tobias vs. Shayer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mason, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.
[illegible]—Allen vs. Devlan.
1327—Smith vs. Central American Transit Co.
2606—Dunstan vs. Herkenrath, Jr., et al.
1412—Chaffee vs. Freese and another.
3132—Skinner vs. Tallman.
[illegible]—Munroe et al. vs. Alger.
3385—Scott vs. Richardson.
1789—Smith v. Powell.
3371—Mead vs. Scudder.
[illegible]—Scheidt vs. Muller.
[illegible]—Stout vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Stahl vs. Schaffer.
[illegible]—Wildman vs. Staples.
[illegible]—Wolff vs. Sickel.
[illegible]—Lamster vs. Phillips.
[illegible]—Campbell vs. Campbell.
[illegible]—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Hanson.
[illegible]—Woods vs. Sanborn & Co.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. Wegant and another.
[illegible]—Lederer vs. Munk.

Part II.—Held by Davis, J.

Short Causes.

[illegible]—Bank State of New-York vs. Badger et al.
[illegible]—Betts et al. vs. Pierce.
[illegible]—Olvany vs. Corrigan.
[illegible]—Lee vs. Sellers.
[illegible]—Knox vs. Sparks et al.
[illegible]—Young vs. Isaacs.
[illegible]—Scholborg vs. Schwoon.
[illegible]—Lawton vs. Chambers.
[illegible]—Lagarde vs. Bier.
[illegible]—Hunt vs. Frink.
[illegible]—Pike vs. Skahann.
[illegible]—Meckless vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Jaffray vs. Freel.
[illegible]—Ingersoll vs. C—ten.
[illegible]—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.
[illegible]—Gruhn vs. Beiermeister.
[illegible]—Hill vs. Paffer et al.
[illegible]—Dunscomb vs. The same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Opens at 11 o'clock.

Nos.
3173—Hoffman vs. Sixth-av. Railroad.
[illegible]—Downing vs. Terhune.
[illegible]—Prescott et al. vs. Frederick et al.
3747—Walsh vs. Gregory.
3179—Gardiner vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Endres vs. Platt.
3083—Adler vs. French.
2941—Bunge et al. vs. Engelhorn.
3767—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Erie Railroad.
[illegible]—Aird et al. vs. Clapp.
[illegible]—Heckscher vs. Mirv—.
[illegible]—McCarthy vs. Duryea.
[illegible]—Just et al. vs. Laporte.
[illegible]—Cummings vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
1572—Snelling vs. Howard.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.
[illegible]—Beck vs. Son.
[illegible]—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
[illegible]—Morrow vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Hygas et al. vs. Seligmann et al.
1174—Bierce et al. vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company.
2118—Bierce et al. vs. Fulton Fire Insurance Company.
1944—Same vs. People's Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible]—Same vs. Home Insurance Company of New-York.
[illegible]—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.
[illegible]—Veltman vs. Haerstal.
[illegible]—Goodridge et al. vs. The Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Tinson vs. Welch.
[illegible]—Carrick vs. The N. Y. Consolidated Stage Company.
3114—Steinborn et al. vs. Fitzgerald et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Parts I. and II.—One hour causes.

COURT OF APPEALS—APRIL 11.

Before Henry E. Davies, C. J., and Wright, Porter, Hunt, Scrugham, Bockes, Parker and Grover, J. J.

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

John Craig, Respondent, vs. William H. Ward & Co., Appellants.—The question involved in this case was the conclusiveness of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court in another action upon the parties to this action.

T. R. Strong for respondent, W. F. Croswell for appellants.

Jas. Stewart et al., Respondents vs. William A. Ketellas, Appellant.—This was an appeal from a judgment for $3,591 07, obtained by plaintiffs in the Superior Court under a contract for erecting a building for defendant, in this City, the defence being that the building was not completed in the time specified by the contract, and that the certificate of the architect that the work was done in a substantial and workmanlike manner was not obtained.

F. N. Bangs for respondents, C. Bainbridge Smith for appellant.

The People ex rel Floyd Dann, Appellant, vs. Andrew Williams et al., Respondents.—This was an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court affirming the proceedings of the defendants as Commissioners of Highways for the town of Avon, in removing alleged encroachments upon the highway erected by plaintiff.

Amos Dann for appellants, H. L. Johnson for respondents.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—APRIL 11.

Before Judge Davis and a Jury.

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

William A. Sanborn vs. Silas C. Herring et al.—The trial of this action was concluded yesterday, the case, at a late hour, having been submitted to the jury, under the charge of the Court, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the Court this morning. The case was tried at the last December Term before Mr. Judge Barnard. The trial then occupied about a week, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Some of the questions involved are novel, and for this reason we reported the former trial more fully than otherwise we would have done. It is the first case of the kind ever tried in this country, and one only was ever tried in England. The main point is as to what extent manufacturers and dealers in "Burglar-proof Safes," so called, are liable for representations of their agents. The facts of this case, briefly stated, are that the plaintiff, Sanborn, on the 4th of March, 1862, purchased of one Farrall, agent for Herring's safes at Chicago, a small safe, with a chest inclosed. This safe was of the patent and manufacture of Herring & Co., of this City. The plaintiff was engaged in the express and coal business at Sterling Ill., and at that time, or very soon afterward, he commenced the private banking business. He claims that at the time of the sale he stated to the agent, Farrall, the exposed condition of the building in which his office was situated, and that he wished to purchase a safe that was burglar-proof. The sum paid for the safe was $300, and plaintiff insisted that he told Farrall expressly that he wanted it for the purpose of depositing funds as a security against thieves and burglars. On the night of the 27th of August, 1864, nearly two years and a half after the safe was purchased, some burglars entered the premises of the plaintiff, and after working at it about an hour and a half, an entrance into it was effected by means of a crowbar, pick, chisel, &c., and money, consisting of gold and silver coin, bonds, currency, &c., to the amount of $26,405 was stolen therefrom. Hence the plaintiff claims it was not burglar-proof, and brought this action to recover for what he terms his damages, for the fraud and false representations of the agent Farrall.

The defendants, on the other hand, claim that they are not liable; that there was no express warranty that the article sold was burglar-proof; that they did not know the plaintiff was a banker and did not sell him such a safe as it was proper for a banker to have to protect large sums of money from skillful and experienced burglars. They furthermore sought to show that plaintiff bought a very cheap kind of safe, and a cheap lock worth only about $10; that they never regarded that kind of lock as secure against burglars, and that they so informed the plaintiff.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the case was summed up by Mr. Gerard for the defendant and by Mr. Edmonds for the plaintiff.

The Court then charged the jury, during which he reminded them that the case was an important one. It was important to manufacturers and dealers in safes to have the law well settled as to how far they should be held liable for the representations of their agents; and it was important to those who were the purchasers of this species of property. It could not be insisted on successfully that the defendants intended to have the plaintiff understand that the safe in question could not, under any circumstances, be broken into by burglars. But the question for the jury was, did the defendant's agent, at the time of the sale, expressly warrant the article to be burglar-proof? And then, again, was there any fraud or any false statement on the part of the defendants as to the character and quality of the lock or the chest? If they found there was fraud in the contract, whereby the plaintiff was deceived, they could give such damages as they saw fit, not of course exceeding the amount claimed in the complaint. If they found there was no fraud, but that there was an express warranty, then the rule of damages would be the difference between the value of the safe as represented, and the value as it actually was. The Justice concluded by admonishing the jury that it was of very great importance that they should agree upon a verdict.

This is the second time the case has been tried, and about a week was occupied in each trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 11.

By Barnard, J.

Mary Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; default opened on payment of $100. Lewis Levison vs. Henry Spalding et al.; motion denied. Daniel G. Bacon et al. vs. Winthrop W. Gilman; allowance granted.

By Ingraham, J.

In re. the petition of D. E. Wheeler to vacate assessment for paving Eighth-avenue, from Hudson to Forty-second street; motion granted, and assessment vacated as to the lots of the petitioners.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday embraced forty-five cases, of which nine were adjourned to a later day. Three prisoners were acquitted on trial, and fifteen were discharged; two were remanded and sixteen received the sentence of the Court on being found guilty.

A COAT IN A COAL BIN.

Mr. Gideon Reynolds, a manufacturer, of Providence, R. I., having taken passage on the steamer *Electra* for that place, put his coat in his state-room a few minutes before the hour for starting, but on seeking it there after the boat was under way, the garment was missing. About the same time James Haggerty, who was employed on the dock, was observed by a policeman going off with a bundle under his arm, and was followed and arrested, upon which he surrendered a coat, which was afterwards identified by Mr. Reynolds as the one he had left in the state-room. A number of witnesses were produced on the trial who characterized the prisoner as a hard-working, honest man, and testified that he claimed to have found the coat in a coal bin at the end of the dock, and carried it away openly. He was found guilty, however, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The house No. 139 Bowery, kept by Catharine Goldstein, has had a bad reputation for some time, being frequented by women of low character and idle persons, who indulged in frequent rows, to the disturbance of the public peace. The proprietress was arrested on the occasion of a fight there on last Saturday night, and the above state of things being shown to exist by the testimony of several Police officers, she was sentenced to six months confinement in the Penitentiary.

DANGEROUS TO HEALTH.

Ann Eliza Corey was the complainant in the case of the People against John M. Schuman, for a violation of the Health Law, in allowing a deceased goat to remain in a woodhouse opposite the window of the complainant, on the premises No. 355 Houston-street, for the space of three weeks, the natural decay of which caused a disagreeable odor to exhale, greatly to the offence of complainant's nostrils, and to the imminent imperilment of her health. Mrs. Corey being placed upon the stand, related the foregoing circumstances with great volubility, and under an evident sense of the magnitude of the injury which she had suffered. The testimony of other parties living in the house showed, however, that the goat was a small kid, about a foot in length, and that the animal had not been seen or its presence made evident to any of the senses since the day succeeding its death, which took place about three weeks ago. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

CRUELTY TO COWS.

James Flynn was brought up on the complaint of Samuel H. Lancey, the indefatigable detective employed by Mr. Bergh, charged with inhuman treatment of cows kept by him in a stable or shanty attached to one end of his house. The place is very small and almost airtight, and contained four cows, which were kept tied with so short a rope that their heads were forced down and necks turned to one side, in a very painful position. He was fined $25 and sent to the City Prison for five days.

BAGGED.

A female professional, giving her name on this occasion as Maggie Smith, was charged with attempting to steal a peice of calico, containing about forty yards, from the counter of the store No. 272 Bleecker-street. Having made a small purchase, while waiting for the article to be wrapped up she was detected by Mr. Foster, the proprietor, in the act of drawing the peice of calico off the counter. He procured her arrest, and on examining her at the Station-house a large bag was found concealed under her dress, in such a position that any article she might succeed in appropriating could be easily slipped into it. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A CHECK TO HOSPITALITY.

Mr. George Schrell is a German of a convivial and hospitable turn of mind, a hatter by trade, residing at No. 15 Stanton-street, where he occupies the second floor, the same being immediately over the lager-beer saloon kept by his friend Jacob Messam. Jacob is interdicted by the stringent provisions of the Excise Law from keeping his saloon open on Sunday, but George considers it his privilege to invite his friends to partake with him a social glass of lager on that day. Accordingly he purchased on Saturday last with his own money, from the respectable brewer who supplies his friend Jacob, no less than ten kegs of that inspiriting beverage, and on Sunday he assembled his acquaintances in the aforesaid upper rooms, to the number of twenty or more, and, with the aid of his friend Jacob, who is accustomed to dispense the flowing bowl, he regaled his company to their and his great content and enjoyment. So happy and jovial was the occasion, that all who passed that way and entered were invited to partake, and thus it happened that when Officer Herring, who observed a small boy emerging from the door below with a mug of beer, and was by him guided to the festive scene, entered the place, both rooms were full, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." But Herring being familiar with the appearance of Jacob, and seeing him "officiating about," concluded that the affair was a "branch" of the other shop, and so arrested him, and such was the obliquity of the Court on the trial, that it was unable to see the case in the light in which George was fain to put it, but decided that Jacob had failed to keep his place effectually closed, and fined him in the sum of $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 11, 1867.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	5[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	97⅞	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 7-30s, Second Series	105½	100	do s30	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. St. New	62½	100	do 2d call	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	64	1200	Reading	98½
20,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	60½	200	do 2d call	[illegible]
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	95	200	do	[illegible]
2,000	Conn. State 6s	100	200	M. S. & N. I.	67½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do b10	67½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do b30	67½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do s30	67½
[illegible]	O. & M. 1st	[illegible]	200	do	67½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do b15	67½
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	108	300	Ill. Cen. R. b30	112¾
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	107	200	Clev. & Pitts	68
1,000	Chic. & M. 1st M.	84½	400	do	68¼
1,000	do	84½	100	do 2d call	68
3,000	Harlem 1st M.	101½	10	Clev., Col. & C. R.	99
1,000	Chic.&R.I.1st M.	101½	200	Chic. & N. W.	31¾
4,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	102½	100	do	32
2,000	do	102	2000	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59
2,000	Cl. & Tol. R. 7 B.	94	100	do b30	59¼
2,000	Morris & Es. 1st M	98	100	do s3	59
20	Fourth National	104½	300	do	58¾
100	Ocean Bank	101½	500	do s30	58¾
8	Corn Ex. Bk.	118½	500	do	59
100	Canton Co. b30	42½	200	do s30	59
6	Del. & H Canal	144	100	do 2d call	59¼
[illegible]	Quicksilver	27	600	do	59
200	do	27¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	118
50	do	28	200	do b30	118½
200	Cum. Coal. Pr.	27	300	Chic. & R. I.	87¾
100	do	26¾	100	do	87¾
35	West. U. Tel.	37¾	100	do b30	87¾
100	do	38	800	do	87¾
100	do	37½	100	do	87½
100	do b30	38	300	do s10	87⅜
50	Adams Ex. Co.	56	300	do s10	87
100	Mar. Min. Co.	7	300	do	87
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	33	300	do 2d call	86¾
600	Mar. Pref.	19½	200	Tol., W. & W.	38¾
100	At. Mail SS. Co.	78	300	P., F. W. & C.	90¾
20	do	77	600	do	90¾
300	Pac. M. SS. Co.	122¾	100	do b10	90⅞
600	do	122½	100	do s10	90½
400	do b10	122¾	200	do b30	90¾
500	do	122¾	25	do	91
200	do b10	122¾	10	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	85
100	do	122¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	31½
500	do 2d call	122¾	100	do	31½
100	do	122¾	300	do	31½
200	N. Y. Cen. b30	98	50	Chic. & Alt.	105
300	do	98½	100	do	105¾
50	do	98½	100	do	106
25	do	99	300	Chic. & Alton Pf.	108
500	do	99	200	H. & St. J.	45
300	do 2d call	99	100	H. & St. Jo. Pr.	58
200	do	98¾	10	Mil. & St. P.	25
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C	109½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	49¾
18	West. U. Tel.	38	500	do	49½
50	Atlantic M.SS.Co.	79	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	98¾
300	Pac. M S. S.Co.	122½	200	M. So. & N. I.	67½
			100	Clev. & Tol. R.	117⅞
			100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	108

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C'65 New issue	107½	100	Erie Railroad	54¾
18,000	Tenn. 6s, New	62½	100	do	54¾
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	95	200	do s30	54¾
10,000	do	94½	500	do	54¾
18,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	95	600	do	54¾
5,000	O. & M. 1st M.	85	400	Reading R.	99¾
3,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'73	100½	100	do	99¾
100	Canton Co.	42½	50	do	100
[illegible]	West. U. Tel.	38	500	do	99¾
[illegible]	Quick. Min. Co.	27½	900	Ill. Cen. R.	113
100	do	28	600	do	112¾
100	Cen. Am. Tran	17	1000	do	113
200	Clev. & Pitts	68	100	do s5	112¾
400	do	68¼	500	Chic. & N. W.	32¾
100	Pacific Mail	123¾	50	Cleve. & Tol.	119
500	do	123¾	300	C. & R. I. R.	87
200	do	123½	100	do	87¾
50	do	123⅝	200	do	87¾
100	do	123¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	91
1000	N. Y. Cen.	100	200	do	91¼
100	do	97½	100	do s30	90¾
1000	do b3	100	200	Chic. & Alton R.	106
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59¾	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	49¾
200	do b30	60	200	do	49¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chic. & Al. Pref.	108
			200	Tol., W. & W.	37

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2800	Mich. S. & N. I.	67½	2200	do	[illegible]
800	do s3	67¾	500	do b30	59
200	do c	67½	600	P., F. W. & C.	90½
600	do b3	67¼	300	do	[illegible]
800	do c	67½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	1100	Reading R.	98¾
100	Quick. Min.	27⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts	67¼
100	do	27¼	200	do b3	67¾
100	Boston W. P. b10	25½	500	Chi. R. I. & P. s3	86⅝
300	Pacific Mail	122¾	200	do b10	86⅝
200	Mar. Pref.	19¾	400	do	86⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	200	do b3	86⅝
100	Cum. Coal	27¾	400	Chic. & N. W.	31¾
900	N. Y. Cen.	98⅝	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	58¾
200	do s3	98¼	200	do b3	58¾
900	do	98⅝	300	do	58⅝
400	do b3	98⅝	300	do b3	59
1500	Erie R.	54¾	600	do	59
800	do b3	54½	900	do	59⅛
800	M. S. & N. I.	67¾	100	do b10	59⅛
200	do s3	67½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	90¾
400	do c	67½	200	do b3	90¾
200	do b10	67½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Cumb. Coal	28½	600	Reading R.	99¾
100	Con. Greg. Gold	9	1800	do	99¾
100	Mar. Min. Pf. b30	21¼	1500	do s3	99
100	do b60	36½	600	do	99
100	Pac. Mail	123	1400	Erie R.	55
200	do c	123¾	600	do b3	55
200	do	123⅝	500	do	54¾
100	do b5	123⅝	400	do s3	54½
600	N. Y. Central	100	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	68¼
100	do	100¾	100	do s3	67½
400	do	100¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts	68¼
1800	do	100¾	100	do	68¾
800	do b3	100½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	118
200	do b10	100½	100	do	117¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	37			

THURSDAY, April 11—P. M.

The returns for the month of March of the Foreign Commerce at the Port of New-York have just been rendered from the Custom-house. We present the figures below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade movement at New-York for the nine months of the current Fiscal year.

The Import entries for March, 1867, at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	March, 1867.	March, 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$11,373,974	$15,200,809
Dutiable bonded	9,069,756	9,539,100
Free goods	923,377	1,179,177
Total March entries	$21,367,107	$25,919,086

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $145,867, as against $285,854 same month in 1866. The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $13,318,411, or $4,248,655 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $25,615,762, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $11,977,418, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46¾ ℘ cent. The amount marketed in March, 1866, was $24,224,630, and the Customs, $11,173,154.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the nine months of the fiscal years 1867 and 1866 were as follows:

	1866-7. July 1 to March 31.	1865-6. July 1 to March 31.
Total entries	$202,525,175	$228,135,419
Total marketed	$204,091,811	$212,631,132
Customs paid	93,447,657	100,696,231
Average Tariff	45¾ ℘ cent.	46¾ ℘ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the nine months of the fiscal year 1867, $8,806,920, against $1,602,205 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1867 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866-7. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1865-6. July 1 to Feb. 28.
July	$24,283,194	$19,675,662
August	26,022,610	26,401,412
September	25,169,165	25,586,666
October	24,073,989	21,852,066
November	17,748,787	22,064,410
December	18,959,999	18,047,205
January	21,145,150	27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,560,301
March	25,615,762	24,224,630
Total nine months	$204,091,611	$212,631,132

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1 to the close of March, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$11,507,186	December	5,707,548
August	12,349,761	January	9,472,548
September	12,248,144	February	11,466,418
October	11,002,646	March	11,977,418
November	$7,716,883		

Total New-York Duties collected	$93,447,657
Miscellaneous Out-port Customs	2,064,475
Total Deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office	$95,482,132

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of March, were:

	Mar., 1867.	Mar., 1866.
Domestic produce	$19,679,955	$23,291,485
Foreign reexported	795,271	377,332
Gold and silver	1,891,141	1,045,039
Total Mar. clearances	$22,366,367	$24,713,856

The Exports of all descriptions for nine months of the Fiscal year were:

	1866-7. July 1 to Mar. 31.	1865-6. July 1 to Mar. 31.
Domestic produce	$129,608,517	$165,943,289
Foreign reexported	4,358,499	2,729,156
Specie	23,337,923	17,646,329
Total for 9 months	$157,304,939	$186,318,774

The sales of Gold to-day were lower by 1@1¼ ℘ cent. than on Wednesday. The Cable news was delayed in the [illegible] but the prevailing [illegible] the very latest telegrams of last night were not warlike. When this morning's London and Frankfort dispatches came to hand they were found to confirm this view of the political situation, while for United States Bonds and Cotton they indicated more steadiness. The subsequent sales of Gold were at 136¾@136½ ℘ cent., as against 137@137¼ in the early dealings and 137¾@138¼ yesterday afternoon. The Foreign Exchanges were more freely offered, but the standard rate on London, 60-day bills, was kept up to 109⅝ ℘ cent. The Public Funds were firm, especially the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, which are not abundant, and are borrowed for delivery on 3 ℘ cent. interest.

There was less pressure to sell the Railway market down than on Wednesday afternoon. The recovery in prices was slow, however, until about 1 o'clock, when the demand was quite animated and prices up ½@1 ℘ cent. on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads. On the announcement of the Governor's Veto of the Central Relief Bill, the sales of the Stock, in place of going down, advanced from 98⅞ to 100¼ ℘ cent. There seemed to be an impression on the Street that the friends of the Bill are strong enough in both Houses to pass it over the Veto. Another view was entertained that a new Bill can be shaped and passed to meet the objections of the Governor and render the measure acceptable to him. In the Afternoon the general market had a much more cheerful appearance than yesterday, and the speculation was for the time a rising one. The Miscellaneous Shares were also higher on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph.

The Treasury Office purchased $1,250,000 U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents. to-day. The Customs' Duties in Gold were $314,000.

The Money market is working steadily at 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. The demand is fair on an improving Stock market, and the supply easy at this rate, with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent. on Government collateral.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99	99	Northwest	31	32
U. S. 5-20s	109	109⅛	N. West Pref.	58	59¼
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	86	86¾
N. Y. Central	98¾	99¾	Fort Wayne	89¾	90⅝
Erie	53⅞	54¾	Pacific Mail	120¾	123¾
Hudson	132	132	Quicksilver	26¾	28
Reading	98¾	98¾	W. U. Telegraph	36¾	38
Mich. Southern	66¾	67½	Mariposa Pref.	19	20
Illinois Central	112¾	113	Ohio Certificates	24	24
Pittsburgh	66¼	67¾	American Gold	137¾	136½
Tennessee 6s	64½	64	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	121½	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅝
6 ℘ cent., 1868	119	Oregon W. L., 1881	105½
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	129	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. 1881	105½
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	108½	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1871	109⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	108½	5 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	108½	End. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109	10-40 registered	97¼
5-20 registered, 1864	108	10-40 cou. small	97¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	107½	10-40 500 & 1,000	97¼
5-20 registered, 1865	108½	7 3-10 1st series	105½
5-20 500 & 1,000	108	7 3-10 2d series	105½
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107½	7 3-10 3d series	105½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	118	American Exchange	116½
Merchants'	114½	Bank of the Repub.	114
Union	116	Hanover	110
America	133	Irving	102½
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	118½
Tradesmen's	142	Continental	102½
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	106
State of New York	108	Imp't'rs. & Traders	108
Commerce	113½	Central National	110
Ocean	101½	Fourth National	104¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101½
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	97	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	102½	Cleve. & P. 3d M con.	80½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	70
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	95	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	98½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	84½
Chi. & N. West. S. F.	91	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	40
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	88
Tol. & W. 2d M.	78		

The following is a synopsis of the Quarterly Reports made by the National Banks of the City of New-York to the Currency Bureau of the Treasury as on the first Monday in April, compared with the January synopsis:

	January.	April.
Loans and Discounts	$157,967,294	$152,863,369
Real Estate	5,[illegible]	5,719,027
Expense account	431,050	1,474,665
Premiums paid	637,224	941,100
Cash items	78,758,030	69,414,164
Due from National Banks	9,562,978	7,947,324
Due from other Banks	4,196,978	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds for circulation	42,457,900	42,457,800
U. S. Bonds for deposit	5,176,300	4,840,800
U. S. Bonds on hand	15,761,250	15,128,950
Other Stocks and Bonds	4,834,610	6,260,128
Bills of National Banks	2,778,868	1,488,115
Bills of other Banks	60,498	60,469
Specie	10,847,117	5,718,722
Compound Interest Notes	22,785,940	25,639,480
Other lawful money	41,472,127	34,700,372
Aggregate	$402,149,036	$377,780,364
Capital Stock paid in	$75,009,700	$75,009,700
Surplus Fund	17,573,508	17,301,440
Notes outstanding	34,257,896	34,972,371
State Bank Notes	408,137	379,358
Individual Deposits	201,082,194	175,493,030
United States Deposits	2,312,414	2,783,205
Deposits of U. S. Officers	4,884	996
Due to National Banks	52,466,889	51,841,892
Due to other Banks	13,278,338	12,508,466
Profits	4,676,190	7,494,207
Aggregate	$402,149,036	$377,780,364

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $314,000; Gold Notes, $297,000; payments, $2,526,150 44; balance, $106,190,286 65; total receipts, $2,151,941 70.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY IS PAYING off all of her Six Per Cent. Bonds due prior to 1875, at the Bank of America—par and the accrued interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 11, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 72 bbls. Ashes, 5,773 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 1,104 bags Corn Meal, 27,942 bushels Wheat, 2,142 bushels Corn, 1,210 bushels Oats, 105 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Malt, 1,541 bbls. Pork, 227 pkgs. Cut Meats, 109 pkgs. Beef, 833 pkgs. Lard, and 616 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots and $13 50@$13 75 (nominally) for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at former quotations: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c. in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely dealt in at irregular prices. The main call has been for Middling grades. Middling grades 27c.@28½c., chiefly 27½c.@28c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,400 bales, against receipts of 2,559 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	10,710
Receipts last week	20,091
Receipts preceding week	14,386
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	273,208
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	511,193
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	183,749
Exports since Sept. 1	372,993
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	195,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,581,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,098,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	552,000

EGGS—Are plenty and in good demand at uniform prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 26c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by Express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, ℘ dozen, 24c.@25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request and has again advanced, partially, 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., chiefly in the instance of the better qualities. Sales since our last have been 9,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 35@$11 50; common to good Extra State at $11 60@$12 80; good to choice do., do, at $12 60@$13 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 35@$13 45 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 35	@11 50
Extra State	11 60	@13 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 60	@15 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 35	@13 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 50	@16 00
Extra Genesee	13 65	@15 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 90	@18 75

Southern Flour is steadily improving. Sales have been [illegible]

[illegible] Californian and Oregon [illegible] 370 bbls. and casks, at [illegible] ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The stock of Domestic Apples is very much reduced, and the trade is small. Cranberries are dull and declining. We quote: Apples, selected, $[illegible]; Apples, Western, $[illegible]; Apples, prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $18@$20; Cranberries, Jersey, ℘ bbl., $12@$15. Dried Apples are dull at unchanged rates. Peaches are without movement, but prices are firm. Apples, State, 11c.@12c.; Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Southern, 7c.@8c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@42c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 45c.@50c.; Blackberries, 23c.@24c.; Raspberries, 50c.@53c.; Plums, 33c.@34c., ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels, including good No. 3 to very good No. 2 Spring at $2 60@$2 67½, and White California at $3 25 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in pretty brisk request, partly for export, at an advance of about 1c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last 149,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 31, closing at $1 31½ for Mixed Western in store; $1 32 for mixed Western afloat; $1 25@$1 30 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats have been less active and depressed. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 71c.@75c.; and State at 77c.@78½c., ℘ bushel; sales 34,500 bushels. Barley continues in limited demand at about former prices; sales since our last 28,500 bushels, at $1 20 for Canada West, free, 96c. for do. in bond, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt rules quiet at $1 30@$1 40. Rye is in fair demand at full prices; sales 14,700 bushels, at $1 55@$1 58 for old and new Western, and $1 57 for Canadian, free, ℘ bushel. Good qualities of Beans are in light supply and firmly held; prices are unchanged; we quote: prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 60@$3 70; prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 50@$2 75; prime Beans, Mixed Parcels, $2 25@$2 50, and Peas, Canada, ℘ bushel, $1 35@$1 40.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request and steady at $1 50@$1 55 for shipment, and $1 70@$1 90 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw $1@$1 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been steady and in good request.

MOLASSES—Is in more demand at uniform prices, including Porto Rico at 60c.@72½c.; Cuba at 49c.@57½c. ℘ gallon. Sales 1,250 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 77½c.@79c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Rosin at $3 90@$10 50 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 56@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, yet steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at equal to $1 24@$1 30 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude, 26c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes show very little improvement; some descriptions wanted for seed are higher, while others are dull. Peach Blows, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $3 50@$3 75; Jackson Whites, $2 50@$2 75; Buckeyes, $2@$2 50; Dyckman, $3@$4; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5 ℘ bbl. Onions—Red $3@$3 50; White $5@$6; Turnips, Russia, 75c.@87c., ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $6@$12 ℘ 100; Marrow Squash $4@$5 ℘ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ℘ 100.

POULTRY—The demand is light and prices are lower; receipts are small but in excess of wants. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 24c.@25c.; Chickens, 18c.@22c.; Geese, 10c.@16c.; Ducks, 25c.@30c. ℘ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $22 90@$23 15 for new Western Mess, closing at $23, cash; $22@$22 25 for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $18 75@$19 for Prime; $21 75@$22 12 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,520 bbls. New Mess, April and May delivery, sellers and buyer's option, at $22 20@$23 37 ℘ lb. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales equal to 370 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, but steady; sales 104 boxes, at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Cumberland Cut; Lard is in less request but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef is in request at $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand; sales 700 tcs., including prime Mess at $36; India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tc. Beef Hams continue dull at $40@$45 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@35c. for State, and 9c.@28c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 10c.@18c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: "New crop Butter is now coming forward in sufficient quantities to be quotable, although receipts are very light compared with former seasons, this season being later by nearly two weeks, and it will be some time before an adequate supply for the wants of the trade will be on the market. Old crop Butter still continues to arrive, contrary to the anticipations of the trade, and during the early part of the week goods were forced on the market, and sold regardless of quality or value. Considerable quantities of low to medium grades have been taken for export to England and elsewhere, and the market is relieved of its surplusage. At the close of the week's trade, good to fine old crop Butters are in active request for home and Eastern trade, at our quotations. The total receipts of old and new crop Butter for the week ending this day are 4,734 packages, which includes over 1,000 Baltimore glades, sold for export, to arrive, at about 14c. ℘ lb. The past season's trade in Butter has been unremunerative, and in many cases positively disastrous, which has resulted almost solely from the speculative feeling that has been engendered among both dairymen and dealers by the high prices and large profits caused by the late war and a depreciated currency. Another lesson has been learned, and a more sober and conservative course will hereafter be pursued, and moderate prices with moderate profits, with a consequent larger consumption among the poorer classes, many of whom have been debarred from the use of Butter by high price. A much lower range of prices must prevail this season to insure a healthy trade, and all indications favor such a result. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ℘ lb.	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	30	@31

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State dairies, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Good to fine State dairies, ℘ lb.	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	20	@25
Common to fair State, ℘ lb.	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	12	@14
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	11	@13
Grease Butter—firkins, ℘ lb.	9	@10

A better demand has prevailed for Cheese during the week just closed both for export and home trade, at our quotations. The total receipts for the week are 2,924 packages, which are sufficiently large to prevent any appreciation of prices. Our quotations are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	13	@14

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 2,300 hhds. Cuba at from 10c.@12½c., and 355 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively demand at from 13c.@15c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 96,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 26,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull, and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 70,000 bushels Corn at 2¾d.@3d., by sailing vessel, and 4d. by steamer; 10,000 bushels Peas, by steamer, at 5d. ℘ bushel; 400 bales Cotton on private terms. For London, 150 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ℘ ton, and 250 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, two foreign barks, each with 3,900 quarters Corn, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

Sales of Real Estate—April 11.

BY JAMES COLE.

Brooklyn Property.

House and lot No. 244 Gold-st.	$2,000
House and lot No. 244½ Gold-st.	1,650
House and lot No. 250 Gold-st.	3,200
House and lot on Middle-st.	7,000
3 lots on Grand-av., each	750
3 lots on Vanderbilt-av., near Fulton-av., each	1,300
3 lots on Claremont-av., in rear of above, each	1,000
1 lot on the corner of Fulton and Claremont avs.	4,550
2 lots on Fulton-av., adjoining above, each	2,800
2 lots on Fulton-av., adjoining above, each	4,000
2 lots on Fulton-av., adjoining above, each	3,200
2 lots on Claremont-av., in rear of above	1,100
House and lot No. 170 Flatbush-av.	4,000
House and lot No. 172 Flatbush-av., adjoining	4,450

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL PLACE near New-York, costing from $3,000 to $5,000, where I can pay about $1,000 yearly by installments; no agent need apply unless prepared with full power by the owner to sell on above terms. Address DOCTOR, No. 20 East 14th-st.

BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A NEAT, MODERN cottage, with 8 or 10 rooms, on or near Flatbush-av., south of the Park. Address, stating particulars and rent, EDWARD, Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED STORE WITH A light cellar underneath, or an entire building, between Maiden-lane and Wall-st. and South and William sts.; rent must be moderate. Address METALS, Box No. 2,267 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL UNFURNISHED BEDroom by the month by a respectable woman, who has a situation out most of the time. Address, stating rent, D., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—APARTMENTS ON SECOND floor, down town. Address C. L. M., Box No. 117 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DELIGHTFUL BOARD at "Undercliff," Cold Spring, in the Highlands, with a private family; views of the Hudson unsurpassed; 10 minutes from depot and steamboat landing; spacious rooms, extensive grounds well shaded, and fine drives, near steam ferry to West Point. Apply on premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A small family for the Summer, on line of New-Haven Railroad, between Mount Vernon and Portchester, N. Y.; farmhouse preferred; must not be over one mile from depot; accommodation for one horse and coachman also wanted. Address, with terms, location, &c., JAMES SOUTHGATE, Box No. 168 Times Office.

FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board for the season at the Mountain Home Seminary, at Garrisons, near West Point; City reference. A. G. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] BRICK HOUSE [illegible] Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 114 Canal-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st. [illegible] Also a number of houses variously located.

$15,000—FOR AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY brick house, with carriage-house and stable in the rear, if desired; $12,000 without the carriage-house; situated No. 2 Harrison-st., opposite the Reformed Dutch Church, between Court and Clinton sts. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 224 Court-st., near Becket, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, AN extra front on 5th-av., fronting Central Park, overlooking the upper lake; on high ground; the plots include two corners and eight lots on 103d-st., adjoining in the rear, making in all sixteen full lots; 103d-st. is a carriage entrance. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE TO RENT—26x50x100, four stories and high stoop, No. 8 Van Vorst-square, (No. 241 York-st.,) Jersey City, opposite a beautiful park, in the handsomest location in the city and within twenty minutes of Wall-st. Or for sale at $16,500.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE AND magnificently furnished brown-stone house on West 14th-st., near 7th-av.; also many other houses in various parts of the City and Brooklyn, at reasonable prices. For particulars and permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, the handsomest place on this island, over half an acre large, grapery, &c., &c., near Central Park; house 10 rooms; price $20,000; to rent, $2,500. Call or address A. M., Howe's Sewing Machines, No. 480 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THREE-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on the corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st.; furniture in first-rate order. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 26th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house and situation very desirable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 33 John-st.

A.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW AND ELEgant medium-size first-class houses on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 11, or to CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 14 Waverley-place; also, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Hubert-st., and Nos. 500, 502, 504 and 506 Greenwich-st. Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., A first-class four-story brown-stone house, beautifully frescoed in oil, with all modern improvements; 25x125. For further particulars and permits apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 29th and 30th sts., a four-story brown-stone English basement house; will be sold with the furniture; a bargain. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR UNION-square, four-story high-stoop, 25x100; terms liberal. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—NEAR New-York Hotel; 56x100. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE—Splendid neighborhood, 52d-st., Broadway and 8th-av.; can be rented for $1,600; $13,000, $3,000 cash. B. C. THORNAL, No. 1,285 Broadway, 48th and 49th sts.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 88 West 43d-st., in fine order, on reasonable terms.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 104 Leonard-st., near Broadway, (adjoining the Appleton property.) Apply to E. K. WHITTEMORE, No. 40 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply for particulars and permits to F. R. ANDERSON, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 4.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE—NO. 60 West 29th-st., two stories high; 16.8x35; lot 16.8x98; a good neighborhood. Apply to owner, B. D. BRADLEY, No. 261 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST brown-stone four-story houses on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order; will be sold at a moderate price. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 229 East 11th-st., east of 3d-av.; price $7,000. Inquire of I. B. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 83 9TH-ST., with furniture, if desired. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—COUNTRY IN city, twenty minutes' from Fulton Ferry, five minutes' drive from the grand entrance to Prospect Park and three blocks from Dr. Cuyler's Church, a three-story, high-stoop and basement brown-stone house, No. 19 Greene-av., with two lots on Carlton-av., the whole forming an L; house 22x45; every modern improvement, grounds beautifully laid out, choice fruit, vines, shrubbery, Summer-house and 250 feet grape arbors, all in full bearing; room for a carriage-house and dwelling or two dwellings on Carlton-av.; with or without furniture. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES H. HART, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or on premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND THREE LOTS NO. 154 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh.) House brick, high stoop, covered veranda, thirteen rooms, besides bath-room, water-closets, and a fine conservatory on the side; garden well laid out with flowers and fruit; a pleasant neighborhood, and near the ferries; price $15,000. Apply on the premises, or to W. H. MAILLER, No. 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—IN BROOKLYN, an elegant three story and attic high stoop brown front house, 25x[illegible]; 16 rooms, with all modern improvements; one of the best houses and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; will be sold or rented, with or without furniture. Apply to JOS. S. SPINNEY, No. 112 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house No. [illegible] Carroll Park; first class in all respects. Inquire of R. HONDLOW, Brooklyn; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, WITHIN three minutes of Wall-st. ferry, the modern built three-story brick house, No. [illegible] Hicks-st., 13 rooms, all improvements, in good order and fine location; part of furniture for sale; price, with carpets, $9,000; possession on or before May 1. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, three-story high-stoop modern brown-stone house, 25 feet front; lot 150 deep; will be sold with or without furniture. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, 20x45 and two lots, on Herkimer-st., near Clove Road, Brooklyn; cost $13,000; for $11,000; $2,000 mortgage. JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. CUYLER'S Church, an elegant corner house and grounds, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A good-sized Gothic house, with water, furnaces and conservatory, two cottages for servants, and about 25 acres land, on the Sound, less than an hour from the City by railroad. It is situated in Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from the depot at New-Rochelle. There is a large number of standard and dwarf apple and pear trees of the best varieties, with plum, peach, cherry and nut trees; large garden, with grapes and all the best varieties of small fruits; stabling for six horses, carriage-house, barns and other outhouses, together with boat and bath-house, and good stone dock, to which vessels can come drawing six feet at high water. The furniture of the house, which is good and modern, will be sold with the property if desired. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED country seat and 10 acres at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the City Park. The house, half Gothic, is located in the centre of a fine lawn, shaded with old forest trees, has ten rooms, large attic, furnace, range, water in kitchen, &c.; gardener's lodge with three rooms, barn and carriage-house with bedroom; buildings all new and in good order, and grounds well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery. Four acres with the buildings, or the whole plot will be sold, together with furniture, carriages, horses, &c. &c. Possession at any time. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 161 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A BEAUTIful residence, pleasantly located, with a fine water view; house built in a superior manner, and has a piazza front and rear; size 29x38; contains 11 rooms besides cellar and attic; lot about 400 feet deep, containing a good vegetable garden, fruit-trees, shrubbery, &c., in abundance. This property will be sold at the low price of $8,000, if applied for soon. Communication to New-York hourly by railroad and steamboat. Apply to
GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The extensive view combines landscape and water scenery with the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

A LARGE, ELEGANT GRANITE RESIDENCE, black walnut finish; fine outbuildings; 25 or 40 acres superior land, finely timbered and watered; large valuable fruit orchard; beautiful grounds and shade; finest place and neighborhood on the Hudson; two miles river front; sixty miles from City; for sale or exchange for City property. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND HALF AN acre of ground at Stapleton, Staten Island, about one hour from Wall-st., near depot and seashore. Price, $6,000, with possession on or before 15th May. To persons doing business in this City no location offers greater inducements. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS for sale or to let on the banks of the Hudson and in the vicinity of the City. Persons intending to purchase will find it to their advantage to consult with L. EMBERSON, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR A TERM OF five years, a country place in Pelham, Westchester County, situated in East Chester Bay, in view of Long Island Sound. The house is furnished and commodious. Address Box No. 438 Post-office.

AT YONKERS—A FINE BRICK HOUSE FOR sale, in a good neighborhood, 12 rooms, modern improvements; ¼ acre, good shade; carriage-house, &c.; great bargain; only $16,000. Apply to JAMES YONKERS, Agent, Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., containing eleven rooms, a good garden, plenty of fruit; one hour from the City direct by cars; rent $400 per annum. Apply to R. W. FARR, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A [illegible] at Newburgh [illegible] For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of the road.
A. C. DURYEA, JR., Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—[illegible] of the most elegant country seats on the river; its cost, when building and labor were cheaper, was about $[illegible], and it would cost probably much more to establish a residence of this character at the present; rather possession will be given at any time. For further particulars apply to GEO. A. ELLIOTT, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, reached by direct foot from Wall-st. in 25 minutes, situated on Long Island, on high ground, overlooking Staten Island and the Bay of New-York, containing 15 acres, beautifully laid out, well wooded on boundaries, with full grown forest trees, walks, and choice evergreens, shrubs, &c.; lawns, shady walks, old and young orchards of choice pears, apples, grapes, &c.; about 1,000 trees and vines, in bearing; mansion large, 60x60 and wing, modern and complete; gas, water, &c.; barn, stable six stalls, carriage, coachman's and gardener's houses, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, 60 tons, filled; everything in perfect condition; neighborhood, fine residences, churches, &c.; no nuisances, public or private; reached also by horse cars, or by wide graveled avenue for private conveyances. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE cottages on Monroe-st., in the village of Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot.

No. 3—Contains 10 rooms; lot is 100 feet on Madison-st. and 65 on Monroe-st., by 220 deep.

No. 15—Contains 8 rooms; lot is 50 feet front and rear, by 110 feet deep.

Both cottages have an oven kitchen, with brick cistern and pump at the door. There are a well and pump of excellent water on the opposite side of each street, and a vegetable garden, with large and small fruit, and ornamental trees, &c., on each lot. Price of No. 3, $6,500; rent, $600. Price of No. 15, $3,750; rent, $350—same as last year.

For further particulars inquire at Corse's drug-store, on Main-st., Flushing, or of B. CORSE, between 12 and 2, at No. 216 East 32d-st., New-York.

$18,000.—SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, at Rahway, N. J., for sale at a great bargain; located on a principal street, only a few blocks from the depot. It has a front of 225 feet, depth of 185 feet, and contains 13½ lots. The main building is brick, three stories, built in a most substantial manner, 87x30, with two-story extension, 60x22. There are three smaller buildings on the rear. Neat frame cottage, with extension, adjoins the main factory. The whole is suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. The principal building alone would cost more to erect than is asked for the whole. Terms easy. Apply to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on the north shore of Long Island, 18 miles from New-York, containing 45 acres; communication with the City by railroad and steamboat; mansion large, well built, and suitable for Summer or Winter; outbuildings large and convenient; large lawns, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, roads and walks; fruit of every description; every facility for boating, bathing and fishing; view of the Sound and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession and terms to suit. Adjoining the above, several beautiful building sites from 12 to 25 acres each. Apply to LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement.

FARM FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A farm of 154 acres, three miles from Chatham, N. J., distant from New-York 21 miles by the Morris and Essex Railroad; on said farm are about 30 acres of good woodland; about 30 acres are under cultivation; the balance meadow and unimproved land, with apple orchard and other fruits; a comfortable house, with large barn and cowsheds, good stable for horses, granary, &c.

Price $8,000.

JOHN C. JOHNSON,
No. 30 Howard-st., New-York.

MISSOURI.—FOR SALE—4,454 ACRES LAND in Carter and Texas Counties, Mo., heavily timbered with oak, hickory, walnut and yellow pine; land of first quality for agricultural purposes, with water in abundance of the purest kind; climate mild, and as healthy as any in the United States; location near Van Buren, the county seat of Carter County, on the Current River, a navigable stream; to be sold cheap for cash, all together, or in sections to suit; full particulars at the office. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale at a bargain, within a short distance of New-York, which, for style and internal improvement, and water, heating and gas arrangements, is unsurpassed; grounds comprise 10 acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, drives and walks; a running stream through the place, with fish-pond, well stocked; large garden, old shade-trees, and plenty of fruit. For photographs and full description, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—House in elegant style, built in best manner, with all modern improvements; every way suitable for a gentleman's residence; eight acres of land, (more if desired,) with abundance of choice shade trees, grafted fruit, berries, &c.; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order; only seven minutes' drive from depot. For further particulars inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway, where photograph of house may be seen.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONSISTING OF 63 acres, well fruited; a fine large new house and outbuildings; a never failing stream of water running through the farm; healthy location; scenery unsurpassed; situated at Spring Valley, N. Y., 1½ miles from depot; will be sold in whole or in part; price $12,000, with 63 acres; or $6,000 with 42 acres. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, H. M. FUNSTON, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing or ferry, a first-class residence, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hellgate and East River; house in perfect order; gas, water and other improvements; ground 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees; stable, hennery, &c. Inquire of GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-street.

FOR SALE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A farm containing 20 acres, 2 houses and barns; high ground; price $12,000. One place of 8 acres on the mountain slope; fine buildings and highly improved grounds; variety of fruit; price $22,000. A new house and lot; price $4,000. Four places to let at prices from $400 to $1,000. For particulars apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

FRUIT AND MILK FARM AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, for sale, containing 85 acres, (12 in apples, pears, plums and peaches, 1 in blackberries and one in grapes,) with good house, 11 rooms, numerous outbuildings. Price $14,000, or with stock (16 good cows, 3 horses, oxen, pigs, &c.,) and wagons and tools complete, $17,500. Address W. E. F., Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FOR SALE cheap, a cottage-built house, 11 rooms, seven grates and marble mantels; Barrows' furnace set in brick; built in the best manner, and in complete order; four lots of ground; fine shade and fruit trees and shrubbery; part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 80 Fulton-st., up stairs.

CHEAP PLACES—AT METUCHIN, ONE hour's ride from Jersey City. Commutation $70. Elegant residence of six acres, filled with all kinds of fruit, price only $6,500; also, one eight acres, $3,000; one, two acres, $2,000; one, eleven acres, $3,000; one, thirteen acres, $2,250; one, fifteen acres, $3,000.
CAMPBELL, KELLY & CO., No. 201 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with fifty acres excellent land for sale, three miles north of New-Haven, commanding fine views, quantities of choice fruits and berries, modern built house, beautifully shaded lawn, farmhouse, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Apply at Earle's Hotel, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATED on Long Island Sound, near Pelham Bridge. The premises consist of 35 acres of land in the highest state of improvement, and contain an elegant mansion, stables, garden, greenhouse, gashouse, and all the requisites of a gentleman's country residence. Apply to G. TILLOTSON, No. 45 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDson, a large and desirable residence, with about four acres of land, good barn, &c.; fine view of the river; and a short distance from the depot. If wanted, the furniture, carriages, horses, &c., will be sold with the place. Apply to C. KING, No. [illegible] Duane-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AND THREE acres of ground two miles from Stamford, Conn.; all necessary outbuildings, and in perfect order; grounds well stocked with fruit trees; will be sold low. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, or address Box No. 7,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE COMMOdious and well-built dwelling, No. 12 Lombardy-st.; three stories, thirteen rooms, five on first floor; fine basement-cellar, gas, water, furnace, stationary tubs, &c.; lot 50x132 feet, filled with choicest fruit; all in complete order. $12,500.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS ON Long Island; 120 acres, 30 heavy timber, rest high state of cultivation; abundance fruit, splendid dwelling, spacious outbuildings, good repair; one hour from City by rail or steamboat; terms easy; other very desirable farms. WILLIS & MERRELL, No. 142 Fulton-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ROCKland Lake, a country residence of sixty-one acres, with fruit of all kinds; house and furniture new; house, 40x45, with kitchen attached; contains range, hot and cold water; stock and carriages will be sold and taken care of. Apply to JAMES W. SMITH, Rockland Lake, or D. B. YOUNG, No. 194 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A new stylish French slate-roof house, 12 rooms, gas, marble mantels, &c.; fine garden and fruit; near depot; first-class neighborhood; terms easy. Apply to S. D. LAUTER, No. 222 Washington-st., New-York, or J. M. MEEKER, No. 225 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

ONE NEW VILLA COTTAGE FOR SALE at a bargain; 15 minutes from 42d-st.; at Morrisania; 12 rooms, slate roof, marble mantels, splendid shade trees, and high ground; three minutes from depot. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, and at a reasonable price and easy terms, a charming villa at Clifton, Staten Island, situated in the most desirable neighborhood. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

FOR SALE—MILL AND WATER-POWER; THE building is small and out of order; the stream is never failing, 12 feet head and about 25 or 30 horse-power. A small dwelling-house in good order and four acres of land attached. Address R. F., Box 2,[illegible] Post-office.

A NICE HOUSE AND LOT, 36x186, VERY eligibly located at Tremont, six minutes from Harlem Depot, will be sold the 11th inst., by JAS. M. MILLER. Maps and particulars at office No. 28 Pine-st. Go and see it; immediate possession.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., 1½ hours from City; contains 40 acres in good cultivation, good house, suitable outbuildings; price moderate. Inquire of D. B. DAVIS, No. 31 Beekman-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country seats for sale or to rent on the Long Island Sound. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE OF TEN rooms for sale, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, close to depot, with six acres and fine orchard. Possession at short notice. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE OF 10 ACRES ON Long Island, convenient to this City; house and barn in good order; terms reasonable. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT New-Rochelle, two acres, only $7,500; mortgage $5,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY [illegible]

[illegible] VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND [illegible]

SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Tremont, on Mount Hope; four minutes' walk from depot, Harlem Railroad, containing parlors, library, dining-room, seven bedrooms, kitchen, range, furnace, &c.; fine garden of twenty city lots; easy of access, &c., to horse cars. A. C., Box No. 1,363 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—120 ACRES Red Bank, Hudson River, large two-story front, 300 fruit trees, two houses, barns, extensive clay bank, finest quality, [illegible].
SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 6th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family, a brick dwelling, furnished in the best manner; decorated [illegible]; contains 14 large and 8 small rooms; 16 lots of ground; located on the Hudson River, foot of 88th-st.; commands a fine view up and down the river; [illegible] Inquire of LEOPOLD BIDLETZ, No. 128 Broadway, between 11 and 1 P. M., or on the premises at any time.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTing the Harlem River, the residence of the late W. T. Mali; extensive grounds, large furnished house, with modern conveniences, barns, stables and carriage-house; garden well stocked with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; about a mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. S. CAMMANN, No. 21 Pine-st.

UNION-SQUARE—SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors. Also basement and sub-cellar of high-stoop house No. 8 Union-square, (Broadway side,) 25x70; splendid entrance and to be fitted up to suit; possession May 1st. Apply at once to BELL BROTHERS, No. 468 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Also fine large stable in rear, four stalls, coachman's room, &c., to let cheap.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN HOUSE, NEAR Orange, New-Jersey; partly or fully furnished; commodious grounds; plenty of fruit; stable, &c.; three minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; half hour from New-York. Inquire of W. JEFFREYS, No. 31 Water-st., New-York, or Dr. HOLDEN, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY AND attic house, very prettily furnished, elegant mirrors, throughout, very complete in its internal arrangements, No. 32 East 28th-st., in view of Madison-square. Seen from 11 to 1, without permit. Apply No. 331 Broadway, up stairs.

AT WHITE PLAINS—TO LET OR FOR SALE a modern-style double house, 18 rooms, just finished, on Broadway, with large garden, fruit, flowers, &c., with carriage-house and stable, within five minutes' of depot; immediate possession. Rent $1,500. Price $20,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN NEW-JERSEY, within easy access of the City, large house, containing 22 rooms, gas, water, &c., garden and orchard, with carriage-house and stable, and outbuildings; abundance of fruit; pleasant surroundings; rent $300 per month. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE DOUBLE house, with stable and carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Yonkers Depot, and ¾ mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; rent $1,000 for the season. Apply for permits to E. M. VALENTINE, No. 19 Front-st.

$600.—TO LET—A TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY frame dwelling, with a two-story extension attached, in all containing 14 rooms, with pantries, &c.; large yard, with [illegible] near the Brooklyn Railroad cars and the 10th and 23d st. ferries. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Greenpoint.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED house, five minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferry; [illegible] Apply [illegible] No. 178 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 276 Lexington-av., from May 1, 1867, with all modern improvements; to be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO YEARS' LEASE, SECOND-AV., NEAR 9TH-ST., FOR SALE—Three-story brick, 20x40, with 12 feet extension; [illegible] Apply to G. M. BENEDICT & CO., No. 6 [illegible]

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 265 Bowery; suitable for a dentist, photographer, costumer, or any other business; [illegible] entrance, [illegible]

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 10 West 4th-st.; [illegible]

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND [illegible]

TO LET FURNISHED—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—AT FORT HAMILTON [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN NOS. 155 AND 157 [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER [illegible] A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON THE HUDSON [illegible]

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE CONTAINING NINE [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET—A HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND [illegible]

TO LET—OFFICES ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF marble building No. 35 Liberty-st. [illegible] Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 70 [illegible] GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 76 Broadway.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—A THREE-story brown-stone house, furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE [illegible]

TO LET—TWO-STORY FRENCH ATTIC AND [illegible] Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 65 Rivington-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND [illegible]

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

NO. 32 PARK-ROW TO LET—OPPOSITE [illegible]

STABLE TO LET—IN THE REAR OF NO. 100 [illegible]

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY THE [illegible]

TO LET—FOUR FLOORS; GOOD LIGHT; LOW rents. Apply at KERR & MORGAN, No. 161 Centre-st.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO RENT, NO. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 3, NO. [illegible] Beekman-st. [illegible] Park Bank.

STORE TO LET—25 BY 100, NO. 127 HUDSON-[illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—[illegible] cottage [illegible] acres of land.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] Nos. 112 and 114 [illegible] Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, [illegible]

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for the Summer, [illegible] White Plains, Westchester County, one mile from depot. The house contains parlor, library and dining-room, small sitting-room, six bedrooms and three servants' sleeping-rooms, kitchen, laundry, pantries, large wine-cellar, ice-house, filled, and excellent water on the premises, kitchen garden, stable and carriage-house, with fruit trees, pasturage can be had for two or three cows and stabling for three or four horses, carriage-house, &c. For further particulars, terms, &c., address L. T., Box No. 239 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, with all the conveniences of a city house; hot and cold water, baths, laundry, gas, &c.; an elegant lawn, with shade and fruit trees; large garden, carriage-house, stables, poultry-house and poultry, ice-house filled. It is situated on Staten Island, within one hour of Wall-st., within five minutes of railway station; fine fishing, bathing, &c., within one-fourth of a mile, and will be rented to a good tenant (private family only) at a very reasonable price.

For particulars apply at the President's office of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 4th-av., near 26th-st.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, ABOUT TWO miles from depot, on a site commanding a view of 20 miles on Long Island Sound, furnished in superb style; rosewood and brocatelle furniture, and piano; rent $1,800, in fine double parlors; dining-room handsomely decorated, [illegible]; all necessary outbuildings; will rent reasonable for first-class parties.
WOOD, YOUNG & CO., 78 and 80 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE HOUSE AND furniture complete, for one or more years, situated at No. 135 2d-av., second door above St. Mark's-place; has library, billiard and drying rooms, and every other convenience desired; completely furnished from top to bottom; to a good tenant terms will be reasonable. Tickets of admission will be issued on application to the Auctioneers, HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

AT MAMARONECK—A LARGE DOUBLE house, two-stories and attic; close to salt water, and nearly furnished in first-class style; water in the house, bath-room and water-closets; with five acres, lawn and garden; stables and barn; good boating, bathing and fishing; five minutes' walk from depot; will be let cheap. Apply to WOOD, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR THE Summer, a large house, furnished; has all the modern improvements; three acres of ground, fine garden, plenty of fruit of all kinds, barn, stable, carriage-house, &c.; about half mile from depot, with six or seven trains each way daily. Address HOUSE, Box No. 84, Morristown, N. J., or No. 238 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FURNISHED—AT INWOOD, on the Hudson, one of the most elegant places on the river; rent $3,000 per annum; a complete gentleman's place, [illegible] five minutes from the depot; road lighted at night, and in all respects a perfect home.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, on Lathers' Hill, an elegant furnished house and four acres of land; stable and grounds in perfect order; house has all the modern improvements; ten minutes' from depot. Also a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply by mail to New-Rochelle, or on the premises, to [illegible]

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A country residence, beautifully located, on Great Neck, Long Island, [illegible] miles from New-York; house large and well furnished; stable, garden, lawn, grapery, &c.; [illegible] For terms, &c., apply to H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR MORE years, one of the finest country seats in Westchester County, located at Scarsdale, on high ground, with splendid views inland and seaward, and all the outbuildings and appurtenances of a first-class residence; rent $4,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CEDARGROVE, STATEN ISLAND, overlooking the Lower Bay, two good and comfortable cottages, [illegible] good fishing and bathing; within five minutes of New-Dorp Station, and fifteen of the ferry. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, [illegible]

TO LEASE—AT CORNWALL, FOR ONE OR three years, a large convenient house, 11 rooms and library, with garden and lawn, about 3 acres of land, including orchard and a large vineyard, fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and stable, twenty minutes from the landing. Apply to JAMES H. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH, ON the Hudson, to let, for six months, from May 1; 12 rooms, carriage-house, barn, &c., on the hill; beautiful view; plenty of fruit; two acres of land; ten minutes from boat or cars; rent $1,500. Apply to J. E. R., Room No. 7, No. 19 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, an elegant country residence on Long Island Sound, one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of D. W. C. VAN TUYL, No. 338 Cherry-st., New-York, or on the premises at Mamaroneck. [illegible]

NO. 20 UNION-SQUARE—TO LEASE FOR [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A VERY DESIRAble country house [illegible]

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HOUSE [illegible]

TO LET—MANSION & GROUNDS ON CHESTnut-st. and [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING TO RENT—[illegible] PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished house [illegible] C. WRIGHT.

TO RENT, IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—[illegible]

STORAGE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE, [illegible] HAGGER.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-[illegible]

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 32 [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE FOR [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, [illegible]

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front high-basement house, [illegible]

TO LET—NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURnished [illegible]

TO RENT—ON GRAMERCY-PARK, AN EX[illegible]

LEASE—TWENTY-ONE YEARS—SOUTHEAST [illegible]

TO LET—LOFTS 25x85 SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing purposes [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 37TH-ST., [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY [illegible] HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET [illegible] Times Office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single rooms, at the Dupont House, [illegible] and lodging by night.

BOARD WANTED IN A FRENCH FAMILY [illegible] No. [illegible] Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen desire a room, with breakfast and tea, [illegible] Address J. M., Box No. [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board, to gentlemen only, [illegible]

AT NO. 51 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 25th-st., [illegible] second and third floors.

AT NO. 313 WEST 23D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms, with bath, &c., for rent, with board. [illegible]

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor [illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A NICELY furnished room [illegible]

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On Macdougal-st., third block below Washington-square, to gentlemen only. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
[illegible]
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, L'AFRICAINE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, the [illegible] grand English Opera, THE ENCHANTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PAUL PRY and RURAL FELICITY. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LOVE CHASE. Characters by Mrs. Marie Wilkins, [illegible], Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, [illegible], &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CAMILLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bates, supported by an entire company of Broadway favorites.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, STREETS OF NEW-YORK. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON JUAN DEL JONARIO, THE CONSCRIPT, THE RUNNELS FAMILY, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes. THE BRIGANDINA; OR, FATAL LOVE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE LIVING HEAD; THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
THIS DAY, FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREEDMEN.

THE BELMONT GALLERY,
No. 3 East 18th-st.
THIS DAY, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, the proceeds to be given to the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. KENNEDY in his SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
No. 9 University-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FAIR IN AID OF THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our telegrams are to last evening. It appears that the French official organ has taken on a pacific tone, and in an elaborate editorial upon Continental politics speaks in the most conciliatory and tranquilizing tone.

The Sultan has sent OMER PASHA to take command of the Turkish troops in Thessaly.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. JAMES A. BAYARD presented his credentials as Senator from Delaware, and was sworn into office. Mr. BAYARD was recently appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator RIDDLE. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any official opinions which may have been given by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or by any other officer of the Government, on the interpretation of the act of Congress regulating the tenure of office, and especially with regard to appointments by the President to office during the recess of Congress. The resolutions authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of the report on the repairs of the Mississippi levees was adopted. A resolution requiring that all resolutions calling on the President or other officers of the Government for information be referred to some one of the Standing Committees, was introduced, but objection being made to its consideration, it went over. The resolution regarding the absence of Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, from his post, was called up, but went over. The Senate went into Executive Session. After having been sometime in Executive Session the doors were again opened, and a resolution to adjourn on Saturday next was introduced. After considerable discussion a motion to go into Executive Session again prevailed by a vote of 20 to 11, and the adjournment question was postponed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's message vetoing the bill increasing the fare on the New-York Central Railroad, was received in the Senate yesterday and read. The bill was then laid on the table by a vote of 20 yeas to 12 nays. The following bills were passed: For the improvement of Genesee-street, Syracuse; amending the act authorizing certain towns to take stock in the Wallkill Valley Railroad; abolishing rate bills in connection with the State Free School Bill; authorizing Churches to erect free churches or chapels; for the preservation of order at public meetings, and for the protection of public halls; authorizing a review by Assessors of their assessment rolls; regulating the height of Dam No. 5 on the Oswego Canal; providing for an armory for the Thirtieth Regiment; ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands to be occupied as sites for lighthouses; the Poughkeepsie Water and Sewerage Bill; the Watertown Consolidation School Bill; incorporating the Oswego Historical Association; amending the act relative to the collection of arrears of personal taxes in New-York; incorporating Waffinger's Turnpike and Navigation Company; authorizing the construction of a canal bridge at the village of Fort Ann.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To authorize the City of Syracuse to raise money to purchase a steam fire-engine, and to pay the floating debt of the city. To authorize Inspectors of State Prisons to negotiate for 10,000 acres of timbered lands for the use of the Clinton Prison, said negotiation to be subject to the ratification of the next Legislature. To extend New-York-avenue, Richmond County. Relative to military exemptions in Kings County. In relation to the election of School Commissioners in the City of Oswego.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 2d of April Gen. HANCOCK was at Fort Harker, Kansas, with six companies of the Seventh Cavalry, eight companies of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, two batteries of artillery, and a large supply train. Fort Harker is on the Big Smoky route to Denver City and Santa Fé, and is ninety miles southwest of Fort Riley. The force was to [illegible] day to Fort Larned, seventy-seven miles further [illegible]. At this time the Indian ponies are poor, from want of forage. The troops are well armed, the cavalry having Spencer carbines, besides other weapons.

SAMUEL KENDRICK, Ex-Treasurer of Coshocton County, Ohio, has been indicted for embezzling, forgery and perjury, and JOE BROWN, his accomplice, for embezzlement of public funds alone. Both are out on bail in the sum of $14,000 each. Several years ago the office of the Treasurer was robbed of a large sum of money, and the Treasurer was found gagged and bound in a chair. Recent disclosures have led to the belief that he was knowing to the robbery, hence his indictment.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Herald* says that "so much doubt has been thrown upon some of the intelligence telegraphed hence relative to the reported massacre at Fort Beaufort, that it is deemed proper to state that the information was received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters in a letter from a responsible but unofficial source. Nothing official, confirming or denying it, has been received since."

A gentleman connected with Gen. HANCOCK's Indian Expedition says that at a recent consultation held with the Kiowas, that tribe professed friendship for the whites, but said that the Blackfeet, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Camanches had formed a confederation, and were determined to wage a bloody war against the whites. They report, also, that some of the more northern tribes have banded together for a similar purpose.

A prize-fight for $5,000 was announced to take place at San Francisco yesterday. An amphitheatre was erected near the city, and seats were selling at fabulous prices. Excursion trains were transporting the "fancy" toward San Francisco from all parts of the State, and the affair was attracting universal attention.

On Monday night some bold burglars broke into the office of the County Treasurer, in Porter County, Ind., drilled through the door of the vault, and attempted to blow it open with gunpowder. Becoming frightened they departed in haste, leaving all their tools behind. They had previously entered the Auditor's office, but had not obtained any plunder.

A difficulty occurred at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday between A. H. HALLOWELL, Editor of the *Journal of Commerce* of that city, and H. B. BRANCH, Postmaster. Four shots were exchanged, but neither party injured. BRANCH had taken offence at some remarks printed by the editor.

The Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ind., have appropriated $5,000 from the County Treasury to pay for the erection of a soldiers' monument in the public square of Noblesville, in honor of the soldiers from that county.

Some burglars broke into a jewelry-store in New-Orleans yesterday morning, and after having secured $30,000 worth of jewelry, were about to depart, when they were captured, and the property recovered.

A large distillery in Cincinnati was consumed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of $100,000. Several adjoining buildings were more or less damaged.

An extensive mill, recently erected in the vicinity of Williamsport, Penn., by the Pennsylvania Marble Company for sawing block marble, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The Wisconsin Legislature yesterday adjourned *sine die*. Among the bills passed was one to amend the Constitution of the State so as to give the women the right of suffrage.

A fire occurred at Portland, Me., yesterday, destroying three stores. Loss $20,000.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday. The House physicians of the several Dispensaries communicated a desire to receive remuneration for services rendered. A Committee of Butchers announced their intention to construct an abattoir between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets and Avenue A and First-avenue. A copy of the papers relative to the conduct of the coroners was directed to be sent to the Governor. The Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to make semi-annual inspections of the children attending the public schools for the purpose of seeing that they were properly vaccinated.

The second trial of the notorious HART L. STEWART divorce case was concluded on Tuesday. Mrs. STEWART charged her husband with adultery and sued for divorce. He defended the suit and was acquitted. Considering his character vindicated, he refused to appear a second time, and after one witness had testified, the jury found a verdict of guilty against him. Thereupon, a decree of divorce was granted Mrs. STEWART, and permission to resume her maiden name, EMILIE J. SMITH.

The jury in the case of LYONS *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company, already reported, came into Court yesterday with a verdict of $5,000 for the plaintiff. The motion made by the counsel of the latter, for an allowance, was denied by the Court. A stay of proceedings for thirty days, in which to take an appeal, was granted the defendants.

The trial of GAETANO S. GASTANINO in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of arson, was concluded yesterday. The jury, after about half an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for the term of his natural life. This is the first conviction for arson that has been obtained in the last ten years.

The trial of the action entitled WM. A. SANBORN *vs.* SILAS C. HERRING et al., was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., before Mr. Justice DAVIS. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning at the opening of the Court.

The *Great Eastern* was visited yesterday by about three thousand citizens, whom the consignees, WELLS, FARGO & CO., and W. T. COLEMAN & CO., the Freight Agents, had courteously supplied with tickets. The tug *Andrew Fletcher* made hourly trips from Pier No. 43 North River, to the ship.

The Metropolitan Excise Board, which met yesterday, tried 28 persons for violating the License Law, and revoked 12 licenses out of the number. Superintendent KENNEDY presented 20 new complaints against alleged offenders against the Excise Law.

JUAN N. NAVARRO, Mexican Consul-General at this port, cautions all persons against buying mining stocks, land or other property in Mexico from MAXIMILIAN's agents, as all such property is liable to be confiscated by the Juarez Government.

The Commission to investigate life-saving inventions met again yesterday, and arranged for making some important experiments with steam apparatus on Saturday next. They meet again this morning, when further interesting topics will be discussed.

JOHANNA REARDON, a servant in the employ of Mr. JOHN MITTURN, of Hoboken, was yesterday committed to jail on a charge of beating her employer's daughter, a child two years and a half old.

The Court of Special Sessions was occupied yesterday with a calendar of forty-five cases. Sixteen prisoners were sentenced on being found guilty.

We are indebted to Pursers MUNGER, of the steamship *Mercedita*, and ALBERT, of the *Morro Castle*, for late papers and interesting news.

Produce was in fair demand yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork, Cotton and Sugars were firmer. The freight market was more active.

State Taxation.

Comptroller HILLHOUSE's exhibit of State debt and taxation is bad enough. An annual burden of $10,000,000 would be formidable in prosperous times; just now, with business depressed, industry vainly struggling by a series of strikes to relieve itself, and a general feeling of doubt and apprehension, the prospect is terrible. The Comptroller's statement, however, covers only a part of the ground. He speaks of indebtedness already incurred—of taxation already certain. Meanwhile the legislators at Albany are making bad worse by the recklessness with which they are sanctioning schemes of plunder and debt. Following out the fashion of issuing bonds which the exigencies of war for a time rendered excusable, they now propose to authorize the issuing and guaranteeing of railroad town bonds to an extent that threatens the solvency of several municipalities. The promotion of certain railroad projects is the excuse, but the only sure result is a large load of debt and taxation in localities which can ill afford to encounter either.

Apart from the merits of the schemes in question, the readiness with which the Legislature grants the privilege of incurring local debt is seriously to be deprecated. It grows, no doubt, out of the loose and extravagant ideas in regard to pecuniary obligations produced by the system of inconvertible currency, and perhaps the most venturesome of the State Legislatures are but feeble imitators of Congress. The tendency in either case is the same. It is to plunge deeper and deeper into debt, without pausing to consider the trifling question of payment. So long as bonds may be floated without limit, the process is comparatively easy. One promise to pay may be redeemed by another. And means may thus be found for very pleasant and very profitable enterprises. But settling-day will come, next year, or the year after, if not this. What will happen then, if bonds be no longer negotiable, and the manufacture of paper money be brought to a stand-still?

The question is an ugly one for the holders of bonds, State or municipal; but if wise men, they will look at it squarely before a general break-down occurs. For every fresh issue of bonds—every sanction of increased indebtedness—is a blow aimed at the public credit; and the legislators who vote for it are virtually doing all they can to produce repudiation. The taxpayers, patient folk, suffer all the time; and they will suffer more and more, until they bring their representatives at Albany to their senses on the subject of debt.

The Constitutional Convention.

The names presented by the two political parties for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, are respectable on both sides, and nothing more, as a whole, on either. The fact that both lists are sure to be chosen deprived the nominations of any special importance. Neither party felt bound to put forward its strongest men,—for there is to be no contest. A nomination is equivalent to an election. The chance was, therefore, highly attractive to men eager for positions from which their lack of popular strength would exclude them in case of a contest. And the Convention had little to do but to gratify as many of these personal aspirants as possible.

The partisan element is paramount on both the lists. More attention was clearly paid to party standing than to special fitness for the work of framing a new Constitution. We fail to recognize more than two or three names on either list, of men likely to bring superior wisdom, experience or learning to bear upon the Convention of which they are to be members. In the election of district delegates this may possibly be remedied; as there is to be a political contest in each Senate District, each party may feel it necessary to run its best and ablest men.

After all, the time is hardly propitious for making a new Constitution. The questions likely to be most controlling are not those of the most importance. What we need first of all is *State* reforms;—what we are likely to hear most about is national politics. The organization of our Judiciary system,—the extension, curtailment or regulation of municipal governments,—provision for the public debt, taxation, our penal and charitable institution, extension of our system of public works, methods of securing a more honest and intelligent legislation—these and kindred topics are the ones on which practical reform is the most imperatively required. Yet these are not likely to be the ones to which public attention will be most loudly called, or for which most thorough provision will be made in the election of delegates. It is fair to assume that the question of *universal* suffrage will be the point on which the contest will be made to turn more than any or all others. Candidates will be nominated with more direct reference to that than to any other question. Yet in this State suffrage is now absolutely universal for all citizens except the colored people, and upon them it is restricted only by a trifling property qualification. We trust even that distinction will be removed. But we deem it a public misfortune that this question, which is not without importance, should be made to override so many others of still greater and more pressing consequence to the great mass of the people of the State. That, it will be seen, was the only subject on which the Republican Convention adopted any resolution. The negro vote was the only topic deemed worthy of its attention!

Nor should we be at all surprised if the Convention should fail, after all, to give us any new Constitution which the people will approve. Public opinion is scarcely ripe on any of the great topics which will come up for action. None of them have been canvassed with any adequate fullness or force. A good deal has been said about the Convention, but it has been mainly in regard to its political aspects,—to the necessity of giving it a special party complexion,—rather than of embodying in the new Constitution any specific principles or any well-digested system of State or local government. In regard to the Judiciary system, for example, there is no well-developed and clearly-defined public sentiment. There has been great and general complaint of the existing system, but very little of practical importance has been said of any by which it can be replaced. So of our State finances: the public necessity demands a very stringent and conservative financial policy,—but the whole temper and tendency of the moment is in exactly the opposite direction.

But speculation on the subject is either too late or too early. The Convention is to be held, and we must await the result of its deliberations. We are by no means hopeful of a good result. We should be very glad to see a Constitution framed which should meet the wants and satisfy the judgment of the great body of our people. In the absence of such a result, it may be no great calamity if the work of constitutional reconstruction should be postponed for a few years longer.

Our New Pacific Naval School.

There is one consideration in favor of the acquisition of the new Russian territory, which is of special interest, as bearing directly upon the immense naval interests of the United States. This is the importance of that territory as giving us the command of the North Pacific fisheries.

The strength of a nation for naval warfare may very nearly be measured by the number of its fishermen. The Dutch were strong in fishermen, and in maritime war. The English have likewise been strong in both, and have always sedulously promoted their fisheries, on the [illegible] ground that these were an indispensable nursery of seamen for the navy. The French, always inferior to the English at sea, have always struggled hard to maintain and increase both their navy of war and the fisheries which should train its sailors. And the New-England fishermen have largely contributed to the numerous victories which adorn our own naval record.

Ever since we forced our own independence from England that country has systematically endeavored to shut our fishermen away from the fisheries of Newfoundland and the adjacent seas, in order to deprive her most dangerous rival of this great naval training school, and to appropriate it to herself, and also, by the way, for the sake of engrossing the important commercial emoluments of the trade in fish. These efforts have been extremely annoying, and partially successful.

But with our newly acquired western coast line, we shall gain the unquestioned and entire command of the great North Pacific fisheries, by a title that not even English assumption will question; and with it a perfectly safe and very competent substitute, even should we by any misadventure be deprived entirely of the Newfoundland fisheries.

To refuse to complete the treaty of cession, as is urged by one of our neighbors, would, therefore, be to deliberately throw away a permanent and fruitful source of maritime strength, for which the world could not furnish an equivalent; to abdicate, so far as this opportunity goes, the empire of the sea, which the United States ought naturally to hold; and to render ourselves inferior in one full half of the strength of nations, to our most persevering and only formidable rival.

The South as a Field for Missionary Labor.

The proselytizing process is not to be confined to legislation. The Reconstruction Law provides for the governmental reorganization of the Southern States according to a method which is deemed essential to the future safety of the Union. Who shall vote and who shall not—who shall be eligible to office and who excluded from it—are points for which Congress has adequately provided. How the voters shall exercise their privilege—for whom they shall vote and with what party they shall affiliate—are matters not so readily reached by law. The means by which opinion may be moulded and managed therefore require consideration, and Congress has not overlooked them. Besides availing itself of the wide range of office and emolument as a motive power, it has created machinery for the special purpose of manufacturing public opinion. It has devised a new method of instruction—an altogether novel plan of diffusing Radical ideas, for the advantage of the Radical Party, without troubling the Radical pocket. It has called into existence a class of newspapers having no commercial basis, and no legitimate expectation of success, but which are to be subsidized to the paying point from sources designated by Congress.

Successive Administrations have had successive "organs" at the Federal capital—journals which have faithfully, and often profitably, served the Executive of the day, and have quietly dropped into the grave on the retirement of their patron to private life. The exact value of "organs" we have never been able to comprehend. In this country, however, they seem to be considered a sort of necessary appendage to high office, just as in England the test of gentility is the running of a gig. So, in its turn, Congress having decided to indulge in the luxury of organs at the South, has provided a munificent largess for the support of newspapers which the people among whom they are printed will not respect, will not even read, but which will earn their money by a persistent promulgation of the extreme Radical doctrine. These newspapers, in fact, are a part of the Radical scheme of missionary effort at the South, with this pleasant proviso—that their conductors shall run none of the risks of person or purse which usually mark the missionary career and make it honorable.

Still there is anxiety about the freedmen's vote. The law may fail to squeeze things into the proper shape; and though Congress may easily furnish newspapers, neither by resolution nor enactment can it compel the people to read or believe them. Something more is requisite; something that shall without fail secure the freedmen at the polls to "our party." More missionaries are to be called into requisition. Oral instruction is to be provided for that large crowd who cannot read; oral appeals are to be employed to reach the growing multitude who have no faith in "organs." Senator WILSON is to lead the way and others are to follow. We had hoped that Mr. WILSON's comparative moderation would open to him a wide field of usefulness in the South, but his experimental beginning in Virginia dissipates the expectation. It is plain, judging of him by his reported addresses, that he goes to do the extreme Radical work. He starts in no catholic or national spirit, but simply as a partisan; and as he is, so will be his brethren in the work.

Now, a missionary scheme in the interest of the whole Union might be serviceable in many respects. A visit to the South of moderate and essentially national Republicans would be calculated to remove misapprehensions, to soften asperities, to allay much bitterness, and to encourage the masses of the South in their disposition to comply promptly with the requirements of the law. Such men might materially hasten the reconciliation of the sections, and the obliteration of feelings and prejudices engendered by the war. Without donning the livery of partisanship, they might vindicate the motives and purposes of the North in regard to reconstruction. They might strengthen an impression favorable to the temper and policy of the North, and might thus prepare the way for the future discussion of questions by the South on other grounds than those of sectional jealousy and animosity. This would be the work of genuine missionaries; this the gospel of national unity and peace, as distinguished from the narrow creeds and harsh dogmas of party.

But Senator WILSON does not appear to have caught this spirit. And herein we see the failure—the inevitable and not unmerited failure—of the Radical plan of proselytism. For it commences with denouncing the Southern people as miserable political sinners, and ends by claiming their votes as an evidence of gratitude for the bounty and mercy of Congress. The whole programme is predicated upon a conception worthy of the Pharisee, who thanks God that he is not as are other men—not of the patriot, who, having the sublimest [illegible] of patriotism, [illegible] of quarrel and difference. That seems to us a sorry method of winning the votes of Southern whites which starts with a declaration that they might be stripped of the last vestige of property and hanged, if Congress were to judge them according to their merits. We should need go by quite a different road if we desired to commend a cause to their respect and confidence. Nor should we hope to secure the freedman's votes merely by telling them that they owe their freedom to "our party." Gratitude is not a safe element in political calculations. It is enough that the negroes are free and that their rights are amply cared for in the new order of things. For all else they may themselves provide. The part they will hereafter play in the determination of Southern questions is a guarantee against a war of races, and, indeed, against all the issues upon which alone the Radical missionaries build their appeals.

Official Salaries and Fees.

There is a very unwarrantable disproportion between the compensation given the *salaried* and the *feed* officers of the nation. The Judges of our Federal Courts are paid salaries wholly inadequate to their necessities, utterly insufficient for the proper maintenance of the dignity of their office. They receive on an average not one-half the amount they would make in the regular practice of their profession, and not a fifth of what many of our resident advocates, in no way their superiors, receive every year. Their duties require men of more than ordinary ability, cool temperament, impartial judgment, profound scholarship, close application and unblemished integrity; in view of which, we may well conclude, that the salaries they receive are small and insufficient.

The other salaried officers of the Government are ordinarily well paid, but beyond that, nothing. Few of them have been able at the close of their term to retire with any considerable savings, while many have been unable to live without drawing upon private resources, although all their time was required in the faithful exercise of their duty. The President of the United States, the Cabinet officers and our Foreign Representatives are miserably paid in comparison with government officers in other countries, who not only receive high compensation while in service, but retire on large pensions when recalled from duty. But, as we before remarked, on an average our salaried officials are fairly remunerated, while those who receive fees and perquisites often become rich at the expense of the people.

Notably is this the case with our port collectors, with navy agents, with many internal revenue collectors, and if we are not greatly in error, with many revenue assessors. The Hulburd Investigation is to a certain extent a thing of the past, but the revelations which it made have opened the eyes of the public to the *possibilities* of profit in the Customs of this port, and quite confirmed the more sagacious in their previous suspicions. A faithful record of the perquisites attending the Collectorship at this point, at Boston, at Chicago and elsewhere, has never been made, nor has it been asked. But we are convinced that the general public have no adequate idea of the amounts made by the fortunate holders of these positions. The fact concerning the "general order" business, developing the information that it is worth some $40,000 per annum, produced a great sensation throughout the country, and served as a text with our rural cotemporaries for weeks—but all who are familiar with the workings of that profitable placer know that this is but a small item of the aggregate amount. The "Cartage Department," the "Seizure Department," the "Private Tax Department," the "Storage Department," and many other departments barnacled on from time to time by the cunning hand of unscrupulous parties, unite to swell the amounts received. The Collectorship of the Port of Chicago is admitted to be worth from $20,000 to $25,000 per annum, but who will pretend that the Collector must be a man whose services are worth more than one quarter of that liberal sum?

This system of official rewards is wholly wrong. It is not at all necessary to make this in any sense personal in its application to the present officials. They should not be held responsible for the system which has long been in vogue; but that system should be reformed.

Progress of Art in America.

The fact that the liberal arts are attracting the attention and the close study of the American people to an extent hitherto unknown cannot fail to strike the mind of the most casual observer. Music, painting and science in its varied branches are no longer "caviare to the general," but are among the first studies to which the minds of our youth are directed, while their liberal patronage marks an era in the history of the Republic. Turn where we will at the North, the East or the extreme West, we find in the newspaper Press records of the progress of the people in all the finer elements that go toward positive culture and improvement. In the more popular directions of music and painting this fact is not only noticeable but extraordinary. Our common schools are almost universally provided with a piano-forte; the services of a music teacher are considered indispensable, and the exercise of singing is deemed one of the most important, as it is one of the pleasantest, of the regular schedule. To the deeper and broader teachings of our high schools and seminaries it is only necessary to allude as evidence of the universal recognition of the necessity of information in the matter of music. The training to which the young women of the country are subjected, without regard to section, without reference to pecuniary ease or social position, in the same line, is still further proof of the hold which this love of music, this appreciation of the more tangible development in art, has upon the people.

Quite as noticeable in its way is the patronage given in our cities and the country at large to artists who appeal to the recognition of art in operatic or other musical effort. The example set by our own citizens is followed eagerly by the people of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and a score of smaller Eastern and Western towns, by no means forgetting those of California; and it is a well-ascertained fact that *any* troupe of ordinary merit, that is well managed and evinces the desire to do well and fairly by the public, is sure of liberal indorsement and pecuniary success. Concerts of all kinds, sacred and secular, are popular everywhere, and entertainments that offer the highest order of classical music are patronized the most.

To a less degree, but none the less marked, the art of painting is gaining a sure foothold in the affections and esthetic regard of the people. Art associations are formed in almost every city, "receptions" and exhibitions are frequently held, at which the ambitious attempts of professional artists hang side by side with the less beautiful but none the less pretentious efforts of amateurs. In many of our best schools classes in this branch of art are formed, and in all seminaries of note its study is regarded as an essential. Whether the patronage awarded certain great native and foreign artists properly belongs to this view of the subject, is a fair question for argument, but the general patronage given by the people at large to artists is certainly due to the gradual growth of the love of art of which we speak.

In selecting these two branches of art, we would by no means ignore their companions, poetry and sculpture—but as the others are as yet in the ascendency, it seems more pertinent to refer to them by name. Good taste is cultivated among us and in us by the constant interchange of ideas on art; the rush and hurry of our peculiarly nervous people are somewhat toned down by these softening influences, and, if we are not sadly mistaken, the generation now coming on to the stage of life, will be, for this simple reason, more gentle, more considerate, less rude, and less *brusque* than we who precede them.

The elevation of the common people is the hope of America as it is the hope of the world, and that nation which first secures it and best conserves it will stand preëminent among the nations of the earth. We assume this undisputed fact as the corner-stone of the argument, which granted, is not a little helped by the fact that in our public schools these important elements in civilization, in culture and in progress, are already taken hold of and made prominent.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* must feel itself hard pressed when it seeks comfort for the Northern Democracy in the no-party declarations of the Charleston *Mercury*. The original position of the *World* was, that the Democratic Party is the party of the South, with the further averment that the Northern wing of the party rallied under DOUGLAS in 1860, and should therefore be considered an anti-secession organization. We met this statement of the case with the testimony of the Charleston *Mercury*, which maintains that in its palmy days the Democratic party was essentially a Southern party, managed by Southern heads, and upholding Southern views of the *Mercury* school; that when the party accepted DOUGLAS as its leader, it became a place-hunting organization, bereft of principle and moral power; that "the weak and vacillating course" of the party during the war "was the natural result of its shattered principles." The *Mercury*, speaking for the South, added: "Our true course, it seems to us, is to have no identification with any party at the North in our present condition." Yet because the same journal also says that it "can conceive of no principles which can again restore the Union and save the Constitution but the principles of the Democratic Party," the *World* insists that its case is made out, and that the South will rejoin the Democracy. But the real issue is, which Democracy? The Douglas Democracy of the *World*, which, according to the *Mercury*, long since became a "mere party organization without principles," or the Democracy of the *Mercury*, covering the doctrine of State rights, with the logical results deduced by CALHOUN? The two versions differ fundamentally. The *World* represents one; the genuine Copperheads represent the other, and of the latter the *Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Old Guard* are the recognized exponents in this City. We do not expect the Charleston Democrats to embrace Radical candidates or to applaud the Radical policy. Even that, however, is quite as probable as their fraternization with the War Democrats, unless the latter eat dirt and take back seats in the synagogue.

The strike among the miners of the Morris County (New-Jersey) iron regions, judging from the statements of our special correspondent, seems to have been about as ill-advised a movement of the sort as has ever occurred. It was inaugurated without any attempt on the part of the workmen to place their demand for higher wages in a proper way before their employers. There are a score of mines in Morris County, nearly all of which are conducted by agents of the Companies which own them, and these agents were powerless, without first receiving the assent of their principals, to comply with the wishes of the employés. With the full knowledge of this fact, and with scarcely a pretence that their labor was not properly remunerated, and with the further information in their possession that there was a month's supply of ore on hand awaiting the means of transportation to market, these strikers dropped their tools one day, without previous warning or notification of their purpose, and clamored for advanced compensation. For nearly two weeks over 1,700 of these misguided men have remained in idleness; and now, finding that they have committed a great mistake, they are desirous of resuming work at the old rates. The only redeeming feature in their conduct is that they have refrained from turbulence during the whole time that labor was suspended, excepting a slight disorderly demonstration on the first day of the strike. From present indications operations will be generally recommenced in all the mines within a day or two.

When a Wall-street stock broker begins his day's operations at 10 o'clock in the morning, he has before him by the Atlantic Cable the opening quotations of the same day in London, dated half an hour later than they are in his hands; and when, toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he is making his last movements for the day, he is enabled to do so with the closing quotations in London before him. So far as the business of the country is dependent upon financial, commercial and political movements in Europe—and its dependence upon these is very profound—the one is now regulated by the other, daily and simultaneously. Speculators and business people are making more use of the cable at this time than ever before since it was laid. If the Company would reduce its prices to a decent figure, it would soon have all the business it could do. Now it has not *one-eighth* as much.

We suppose the largest price ever paid for a course of popular lectures in this country, if not in any other country, was received by Prof. AGASSIZ for his recent course in this City on the natural history of Brazil, delivered under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Science. The price demanded by, and paid to him, was *five hundred dollars* for each lecture, or three thousand dollars for the course of six lectures. Taking the time he devoted to each lecture—that is to say an average of one hour and forty minutes, it thus appears that he received *five dollars a minute* for every minute he spoke—which is a salary equal to that of an ordinary Emperor. It is pleasing to state, however, that the Association which engaged his services did not lose by the operation, but, on the contrary, received a very handsome surplus for its treasury. Mr. BANCROFT says the audiences were the largest he ever knew in attendance upon any scientific lectures.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes extracts of a letter from a citizen of Ohio who rehearses a conversation on political matters, which he recently held with President JOHNSON. It grew out of some comments made by the former upon the prominent part taken by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, and upon the apparent determination of the Democratic Party to adhere to the doctrines and the organization which they maintained through the war. The writer says that the President said "the Democratic Party seemed bent on destruction—that they had neither policy nor wisdom. That they had shown bad faith in their want of adherence to the principles of the Philadelphia Convention; that if they had faithfully stood by the correct platform there enunciated, and had in good faith adopted the doctrines there proclaimed, it would have been, by dropping its identity, a formidable and irresistable party. He thought that the party which had opposed the war was an effete body, and that no class of men who had quietly acquiesced in the disruption of the Union could ever expect to control the legislation of the country." The President has always held to the opinion here recorded. He has never professed any faith in the Democratic Party, and has only deemed its successes desirable as a check upon the rampant recklessness of the extreme Radicals of the Republican Party.

It gives us unqualified satisfaction to record that one of Mr. BERGH's agents has brought up and caused to be punished a man (named FLYNN) whose particular pleasure it is to torture dumb animals. It seems that this jovial Celt (for so his name imports) had a little air-tight hole in which he had packed away four cows, so crowded for space that their heads were forced down and turned aside in most painful position. The inhuman scamp was fined $25, and sent to prison for five days, during which brief probation he will doubtless be lionized and feasted as though he were a *bona fide* martyr. His offence has been, and we presume is now, in regions beyond the supervision of the Police, as common as sunlight. Some years ago we had a lively excitement known as the "Stump-tail Milk Controversy," in the course of which revelations were made that shocked and disgusted the people; even the iron-clad Aldermen were brought under, and the one who undertook to certify that swill-milk was fifteen per cent. more healthy than grass-milk, was derisively laughed at, and at the next election was—even though a rumseller—severely left at home. In the matter of the four cows above mentioned, *versus* their bipedal tormentor, there is reason for rejoicing. It is to some extent popular to make fun of Mr. BERGH's efforts; but right-minded people honor him for the good he has already accomplished, and hopefully look for a great deal more.

The *Evening Post* quotes from a private letter from Albany a statement that "the most corrupt men are oftenest careful to make light taxes, and corrupt bills would seldom pass if honest men did not vote for them." The natural inference from this would be that corrupt men make better legislators than honest ones. But this writer does not touch the real gist of the matter. Of course, honest men may vote for bills which involve corruption, because they may not know the fact, and may deem the bills of public importance. But the curse of legislation is that *no bill*, good or bad, which involves pecuniary interest, *can be passed except by bribery*; and *any* bill, good or bad, *can* be passed by the use of money, unless it is of the most flagrant and startling character. Upon nearly every bill there will be, among honest members, an honest difference of opinion; and it is by throwing their united weight on one side or the other that the banded clique of public robbers control the result. There are to-day in each House members enough thus to decide the action of the body in all cases of a divided vote, who will vote either way *for pay*. This is the way "the ring" always exerts its power. Honest men, knowing nothing of its operations, vote according to their honest judgments;—but the bribed black-mailers decide the result.

Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, has written a "private" letter—which at once got into the newspapers, for which it was really intended—on the result of the Connecticut election. He thinks it a fact over which the Republican Party has a right to rejoice, that the Democrats carried the State only by taking a candidate who always denied the right of secession, and who voted men and money to carry on the war and also for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery. Last year Congress adopted a plan of reconstruction which left the whole work substantially in the hands of the dominant white *caste* of the Southern States—and Connecticut approved it. But the South rejected it, whereupon Congress adopted another plan, putting the work into the hands of all the people, black and white, of the South. The "necessity and expediency" of this latter plan, Senator FERRY says, were directly in issue at the late election, and on that issue the Democrats carried the State. But the smallness of their majority shows, in his judgment, that the bill *will* be sustained before another year is past. A year and a half ago negro suffrage in Connecticut was defeated by a very large majority. It now comes within nine hundred votes of being indorsed; another year, he thinks, will do the work. The Senator should remember that *this* is negro suffrage for the South,—while *that* was for Connecticut herself. The ancients praised poverty; but then, says Mr. McGrawler in one of BULWER's novels, it was the poverty of *other people*.

Quite as much may often be learned of party or personal tendencies from what is denounced as from what is indorsed. In this sense, the Washington letter we copy from the *Anti-Slavery Standard* is not without significance. The savage style in which that organ of the Wendell Phillips school of Radicals berates and denounces the Senate, indicates anything but contentment with the political condition and prospects of the country. The Senate is in the hands of a majority generally deemed pretty radical in its views and purposes; but the *Standard* is by no means satisfied. Here and there have been glimpses of moderation and practical common sense in its action, and these give the *Standard* very great uneasiness. Their style of action on the President's nominations, moreover, is branded as simply a system of bargain and corruption. But the most astounding revelation of this writer is that Mr. SEWARD is preparing the way for a change in our form of government, and that the purchase of Russian America is one step toward that consummation! We hope the *Standard* will let the country know when the Emperor is to take his seat at Washington.

The law-givers of Wisconsin are intent upon testing to the utmost the capacity of representative government. They have passed a proposition submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution extending the suffrage to women. But why stop at the suffrage? If women are to be invested with votes on the general doctrine of "inalienable rights," should not the principle receive a much wider application? If they may vote, may not they be also voted for? If one privilege be conceded, should the other be withheld? If not, we shall have female candidates for every public office—for the State Legislature and even for the Gubernatorial chair. In Wisconsin, where women are a minority, perhaps no greater harm can occur than the neglect of households; but in Massachusetts, where women predominate, the change might lead to very awkward results. A law making it obligatory on husbands to nurse babies might be among the possibilities, but for the fact that Massachusetts, under woman's rule, would be more likely to prohibit babies, as now it prohibits wine and whisky.

It cannot be said of us as WEBSTER truly said of Great Britain, that "the sun never sets on her dominions," but the recent extension of our territory very considerably extends the time it takes for old Sol to travel over our domains. Passamaquoddy Head, which is our utmost eastern point, is in about sixty-seven degrees west longitude, or in time four hours and twenty-eight minutes west of Greenwich. It takes the sun three hours and fifty-one minutes to cross from Eastport, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, the extreme western point of Washington Territory, just under the outer coast of Vancouver's Island, in longitude 124½° west. The new region just acquired by the Russian treaty extends our western line from that point to 193 degrees west (or rather to 167 degrees east) longitude. This extension is equal in time from Cape Flattery to four hours and thirty-three minutes; so that the full measure of time from the New-Brunswick to the Asiatic line of our territory will be over *eight hours and a half*, or one hundred and twenty-six degrees of longitude. When the sun marks noon at Eastport, it will be not quite 3:30 in the morning at Atlon Island; or, being noon at the said island, it will be a little more than 8:30 in the evening at the Maine boundary.

Cheap newspapers seem to be making great headway in London. Besides the *Telegraph*, which has probably a larger ciculation than any other daily journal in the world, reaching 140,000 copies, and the *Star*, which is a party paper and less widely read, a new penny paper, called *The Day*, has just been started. It is a quarto, each page as large as the *Times*, printed in clear type upon good paper, and filled with very good and readable matter. The paper alone must cost more than the price of the printed sheet,—nothing, therefore, can support it but a very large amount of advertising. Notwithstanding the progress of the English penny Press, the *Times* maintains its supremacy, and will doubtless do so permanently. Its money, and, what is of still more importance, the great experience and sagacity of its managers, command for its columns the ablest and most brilliant writers of the day; and there is, and always will be, a large class of people in England who prefer quality to cheapness, and who will have the *best*, at whatever cost. In spite of rivalry, the *Times* continues to be by all odds, in all its departments, the ablest newspaper ever published. Yet without in the least disturbing the position or influence of that great journal, the penny Press has become one of the "institutions" of England.

While carpenters, masons, roofers and other day laborers are doing their best to cripple their own trades by unreasonable demands of increased wages, it is a pleasure to chronicle one class of laboring men who take a more rational view of their interests. The engineers have organized a "Mutual Engineers' Protective Society." But this trade-union is not to be used as an instrument of tyranny upon either employers or workmen; it is for the purpose of protecting the craft from injury by the employment of incompetent and unskilled men in the care of engines, boilers, &c. Every few years, at intervals long enough for bad management to have done its legitimate work of deterioration, there is a perfect chorus of bursting boilers all over the land. Of course these eras of destruction reflect great discredit upon the class directly held responsible. The point upon which this association will bring its united influence to bear is the fixing of a standard of service by which each engineer must be tried, so that new and untrained men shall not be admitted to the grade or the pay of those who have served and profited by the necessary apprenticeship. This is a commendable object, and we hope it will be appreciated and frankly considered by the employers of the class who are intrusted with the important public and private interests of steam engineering.

The Senate has again confirmed the nomination of Gen. ROUSSEAU to be Brigadier-General in the army. We hope their action now may be considered final. Gen. ROUSSEAU was a good soldier and rendered excellent service through the war. He had the additional merit of having been an out-and-out Union man in Kentucky when his State was strongly inclined to take the secession side. He was a member of the State Senate, and was one of the two or three who resisted with courage and defiance the effort to pass secession resolutions. When it was proposed to discuss and decide the matter in secret session, he declared that the people should know what their servants did, and that if they closed the doors he would break them open. His confirmation was resisted by one class of Senators, because he is not a Radical, though a Union man, and by another because he struck Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, with a rattan for having grossly insulted him in debate. The officers of the army opposed it also, because he served as a volunteer and did not graduate at West Point. The country will be glad that in spite of all these elements of hostility he has been confirmed.

The Senate finds itself in a tight spot. Congress passed a law at its last session depriving the President of power to fill vacancies in office during the recess. He has been diligently trying to fill them all during the session of the Senate, but that body as a general thing rejects all his nominations. In many instances he has made two, three and four nominations in succession for the same office; but so determined is the Senate on having its own men appointed that it has refused to confirm his nominees. They now want to adjourn,—but the public interest will not allow all these offices to remain vacant indefinitely, and the Attorney-General is of opinion that from the necessity of the case the President *must* fill them. The Senate seems thus to be under the necessity of remaining in session to watch the President, or else of actually leaving him in possession of some trifling portion of the power vested in him by the Constitution. It remains to be seen which horn of this terrible dilemma they will decide to take.

The Prelate who arrived by the *Great Eastern* is the Bishop of Iona, (not Iowa, as some of the papers have it,) and is in no way connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, but has been consecrated by one of the branches of the Orthodox Eastern Church, as the first Bishop of a Western branch of the same. The Catholic, Apostolic and Orthodox Church of the West is in all respects one in faith with her Eastern sister, but is independent from her jurisdiction, and has a much simpler Liturgy. We understand that the Bishop of Iona is visiting this country with a view to forward the interests of his Church, whose principles are summarily stated as embracing the old Catholic creed, simple forms of worship, prayers in the national tongue, and the Bible given to the people.

It appears by the Wall-street fluctuations of the last few days, that the Americans are twice or thrice as excitable as the English. Under the so-called "war panic" in Europe, the decline of Consols, Rentes, and Five-twenties, has been about one or two per cent—that is to say in the London market Consols declined one per cent. since the close of last week, and American bonds two per cent. within the same time. In this market gold, which ordinarily sympathizes and corresponds most nearly with the fluctuations of Government stocks abroad, rose as high as five per cent. from the price of last week; and yet the fluctuation here is attributed entirely to the London fluctuation—which, however, was not one-half as great as that which is caused in New-York.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Until last evening it was intended by the Senators themselves to close the present Executive Session to-morrow, (Friday;) but during yesterday's discussion in the Senate Mr. BUCKALEW alluded to a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, furnished to the President at the latter's request, with reference to the power of the Executive in filling vacancies under the tenure of office law. This opinion, Mr. BUCKALEW stated, was to the effect that the law was entirely prospective in its operation, that it in no wise affected vacancies which existed at the time of its passage, and that where such vacancies still existed on the adjournment of the Senate, the President could fill them in the same manner as heretofore. As a large number of the leading offices come under this head, and as several of the leading Republican lawyers in the Senate agree with the Attorney-General, this development has had a material effect in changing the sentiment on adjournment. It is now impossible to say when the Senate will adjourn. In regard to this, Senator SUMNER to-day introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for any opinion upon the subject which may have been given by the Attorney-General.

THE COLORADO RIVER.

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, of Arizona, is now in this city on a mission to induce the Government to send a surveying party to continue the exploration of the Colorado River. This remarkable and magnificent stream Mr. ADAMS has recently demonstrated to be perfectly navigable for steamers of six feet draft, to Callville, six hundred and thirty miles above its mouth. The terrible dangers and perils of the canons Mr. ADAMS proves to be humbugs, chiefly perpetuated by the California Navigation Company, who now monopolize the transportation business of the river, and by false representations seek to deter others from embarking in the same business. The swiftest current found in any of the canons was only two and a half miles per hour. Mr. ADAMS' chief object is to secure Government aid in exploring the river from Callville to the junction of the Grand and Green Rivers, a distance of 350 miles. He is confident that this is equally navigable with the rest, and that the entire and magnicent stream, from the point where the Pacific Railroad will cross it, 1,200 miles east of San Francisco, to the Gulf of California, a distance of 1,400 miles, will yet become one of the greatest arteries of commerce on this continent.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Party lines are being rapidly drawn in Virginia. HUNNICUTT is the acknowledged leader of an extreme confiscation party. Gov. PEIRPOINT represents the supporters of the Congressional policy, whose numbers include a majority of the original Union men, and a third party exists with ROBERT OULD and Judge CRUMP as representative men, who will join forces with the Mississippi and Georgia injunction petitioners. The *great* struggle is between the Hunnicutt and Peirpoint factions, both of which are trying to get control of the organizing Conventions, with the chances in favor of the latter. It is probable that, if he will accept it, Gov. PEIRPOINT will receive a renomination. The Ould-Crump combination, consisting in the main part of discontented grumblers, will probably not make any nomination.

THE RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION CASES.

It is the intention of Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, to have the motions in their respective injunction cases both argued together before the Supreme Court to-morrow. An attempt was made to-day to arrange for the hearing of the argument accordingly, but the Chief-Justice declined to consider the suggestions of the attorneys on either side.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The applications for appointment as Registers in bankruptcy are now pouring in upon the Chief-Justice, under the recent circular, at the rate of scores every day. They are referred to the Marshal, Mr. PARSONS, for classification and indorsement, and will receive the attention of the Chief-Justice at as early a day as is consistent with his other official duties.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Most of the time in to-day's Executive Session was consumed in the discussion of the treaty recently made with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, providing for the sale of a portion of their lands, which was finally ratified. The nomination of Gen. ROUSSEAU was then taken up again, and, after some further discussion, he was the second time confirmed by a vote of twenty-two to fourteen. Quite a number of Senators were absent, but Gen. ROUSSEAU's friends assert that even in a full Senate he would still have had three majority. This is the end of this contest.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Board of Directors of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, of which Gen. BUTLER is President, commenced their annual meeting in this city to-day. They have as yet transacted no business of importance.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The President sent quite a budget of nominations to the Senate to-day, mostly Postmasters in the Western States, the principal of which was that of Col. HUNTER BROOKE, for Postmaster at Cincinnati.

Collector THOMAS E. SMITH, of the Eighth New-York District, having filed his bonds, will enter upon the duties of his office on Monday next.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11.

THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION.

In the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon, Mr. O'CONOR asked leave to place in the hands of the Clerk the bill of complaint of the State of Georgia to enjoin Secretary STANTON, Gen. GRANT and Gen. POPE from executing the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and which he said he would to-morrow ask leave to file. The Court replied that the gentleman might now file his motion for leave.

Attorney-General STANBERY, as the law officer of the Government, gave notice to Mr. O'CONOR that he should be ready to resist the motion. This bill differed from that of the State of Mississippi in the fact that the President was not named in it. He felt it to be his duty to say that the Secretary of War desired that he should take on himself the entire management of the case on the part of the defence. The Court in reply to an expressed desire that an arrangement be made so that both the cases of Mississippi and Georgia may be heard to-morrow and the order of argument be understood, said it would think about the matter, as it was not now prepared to make a definite statement.

INDIAN TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate has ratified the treaty recently made with the Chippewa bands of Mississippi Indians now residing in Minnesota, providing for the sale of a portion of the lands occupied by them, and for other reservations to be set apart for their use.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has, in addition to the announcements heretofore made, selected the following-named papers in the Southern States to publish the laws and public advertisements: In Louisiana, the New-Orleans *Republican*, New-Orleans *Tribune* and the [illegible]. In Mississippi, [illegible] *Advocate*, [illegible] Republican. In Arkansas, the Little Rock Republican. [illegible] in all the Southern States [illegible] two in South Carolina, two in Florida, and one in Texas.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

A telegram was sent hence last night that the treaty price for Russian America was $10,000,000. It seems that this is a mistake, the most careful inquiry in relation to the question [illegible] the amount named in the treaty, as ratified, is ascertained to be $7,200,000.

It is understood the Senate in Executive Session to-day refused to allow the debate on the Russian-American Treaty to be published. Several of the Senators, it is said, read written speeches. The vote against such publication was about the same as in favor of the treaty.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is much better to-day, and was able to attend to business in his office. Secretaries Welles, Browning, McCulloch, Attorney-General Stanbery and Postmaster-General Randall had interviews with him this morning. A number of visitors were present but none were admitted, the President not yet being able to receive them.

SENATOR SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

It is understood that Senator SUMNER's resolution (see Senate proceedings) to-day had reference to an opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY, read by Mr. BUCKALEW in Executive Session yesterday, to the effect that the provisions of the Tenure of Office Bill were prospective only, and did not apply to vacancies existing at the time the bill was passed.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.

A cabinet containing distinctive samples of wool, provided for by the act of March 2, 1867, and prepared under instructions of Secretary MCCULLOCH, was this morning received at the Treasury Department. It is understood that an invitation has been extended to the President of the National Wool Growers' Association, and also to the President of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, to visit Washington and examine the samples. The Tariff Act in regard to wool will necessarily increase to a considerable extent the labors of the Treasury Department. There is reason to believe that the vexed question which has heretofore provoked much trouble between the wool growers and wool manufacturers will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

It is expected that the President will to-morrow send to the Senate the documents called for by that body, relating to the interposition of this Government in behalf of MAXIMILIAN, should he fall into the hands of the Liberals now besieging Queretaro. The papers are already transcribed for that purpose.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU to be Brigadier-General in the army, and also the following Postmasters:

L. Minerva Phillips, Wellsville, N. Y.; A. A. Vance, Morristown, N. J.; Alex. N. Dougherty, Newark, N. J.; John J. Wyatt, St. Joseph, Mo.; John B. Alexander, Lexington, Mo.; George H. Eldred, Cuba, N. Y.; George Fuller, Bangor, Me.; H. R. Cowles, Washington, Iowa; Robert A. Brooks, Ellicott's Mills, Md.; O. C. Easton, Havana, Ill.; P. C. Stevens, Springfield, Mo.; George L. Williams, Carrollton, Ill.; J. J. Gibson, Corinth, Miss.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Joseph F. McGuire, Monroe, La.; John L. Carson, Booneville, Nebraska.

Indian Agent—Wm. P. Callan, of Illinois, for the Indians of the Omaha Agency.

Surveyor of Customs—Stephen W. Adams, Llewellinsburgh, Md.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Martin Keary, Second District of Mississippi.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

Pension Agents—James A. Sennets, at New-Orleans, La.; Jacob Gilestrap, Macon City, Mo.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Caleb E. Wright, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; James Gilmore, Fifth District of Wisconsin.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Hiram White, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

Surveyor of Customs—James McClintock, Philadelphia, Penn.

Postmasters—Rodolph Bennett, Elktown, Md.; Frederick Bleyle, Jeffersonville, Ind.; George McPhelbridge, Bloomington, Ind.; William Lawther, Wyandotte, Ohio; Geo. Goodrich, Fitchbury, Mass.; Albert G. Clark, Toledo, Ohio; William Michael, Muncy, Penn.; James H. McCormick, Milton, Penn.; John Nealton, Carbondale, Penn.; David S. Stark, Pittston, Penn.; James H. Phinney, Towanda, Penn.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Capt. JACOB W. KELLER, Third Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, is mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. E. B. HUBBARD, Thirty-Second Infantry, granted thirty days' delay in joining his regiment in Arizona.

Brevet Col. A. C. M. BENNINGTON, Second Artillery, ordered to repair to this city and report in person to the Adjutant-General.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Acting Ensigns JOHN GREENLEAF, PAUL BERIDEN, JAMES MCVEY, ANDREW MCCLEARY and Mate F. M. RUSSELL ordered to the Gulf Squadron.

Paymaster E. C. DORAN, detached from duty as Paymaster of the Mare Island Navy-yard, and also as Inspector in charge provisions and clothing, and ordered to continue to perform the duties of Paymaster at San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Paymaster JOHN FURRY, detached from the *Lucas* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. E. RICE, detached from the *Lenapee* and ordered to settle accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate to-day, including that of HUNTER BROOKE to be Postmaster at Cincinnati.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of THOMAS W. SWEENEY to be Major of the Sixteenth Infantry.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $330,365.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day concluded the hearing of the Deharo case. Gen. CUSHING continued the argument on behalf of the appellees, and Judge BLACK concluded the case for the appellants.

Union League Club and Legislative Corruption.

The following resolutions were enthusiastically adopted at the monthly meeting of the Club last evening, having been introduced by Col. CANNON and ably supported by ISAAC H. BAILEY and others:

Resolved, That the facts officially communicated to the Assembly by the State Comptroller, showing that the grants already made to railroads and other objects by the present Legislature will swell the rate of taxation, which in 1858 and 1859 was but 2¾ mills, and which for ten years past, including the period of the war, was but a fraction over four mills—to more than ten mills for the current year—exhibit an increase of expenditure which is at once unsatisfactory and alarming.

Resolved, That apart from these general appropriations, we have observed with mortification and regret the course pursued by a majority in the Legislature in granting valuable franchises for the benefit of corporations, with apparently small regard to the rights and [illegible] of the communities affected by such grants, and under circumstances which have created grave doubts whether the same have been induced by a simple regard to the general welfare, and which have tended to encourage the fear lest an irresponsible and unscrupulous lobby should be exerting an influence upon the Legislature incompatible with the honor of the State and the safety of its people.

Resolved, That inasmuch as whatever partakes of Legislative corruption strikes not simply at the integrity of the party chiefly responsible for the abuse of the power entrusted to it, but at the root of our republican institutions, by impairing the confidence of the people in their rulers and bringing the Government into contempt, we frankly declare our conviction, that every member of a corporation who consents to offer a bribe, and every member of the Legislature who accepts a bribe, offends against morality and injures and insults the country; and that such men, whatever their party or their standing, deserve, and should receive the execration of all good citizens.

Resolved, That it becomes the National Union Party, which has saved the Country from the destruction to which it was devoted by Slavery and rebellion and their Northern sympathizers, to exhibit a public virtue, heightened and purified by our national trials, and to protect the industry of the State, already taxed for the debt imposed by the rebellion, from every unnecessary burden.

Resolved, That we appeal to every honorable Republican in the Legislature to save the party from the dangers and the disgrace that always attend doubtful legislation; that we call upon the tax payers of the State to mark the conduct of their representatives and to insist upon a fair measure of decency, integrity and economy; and lastly, that we rely upon His Excellency the Governor, whose course in this regard we warmly approve, to interpose his Executive veto, and exercise his proper official influence to save us from partial and extravagant legislation, and from all that is tainted with even the suspicion of fraud; and so to prevent the spreading of the idea which seems to be gaining ground that our State Government, instead of affording a sure protection to the people, is in danger of being converted by an immoral clique to schemes of plunder and oppression in the name of law.

At the conclusion of the business meeting of the Club Senator SHERMAN was introduced by the President, and responded in a speech of great interest and ability, in which he took a very favorable view of the measures of Congress in regard to reconstruction.

Several attractive pictures by Brevoort, Colman, Hays, Cropsey, D. Johnson, Smillie, Bellows, Bradford, E. Nichols, W. Hart and others, were placed in the rooms by the Art Committee, and will remain during this day and evening, for the gratification of members and their families.

Col. Deming's Successor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

However much the defeat of Col. DEMING in the Hartford District of Connecticut may be regretted on strict party grounds, that District will continue to be represented by a man of "culture, ability, personal dignity and integrity," qualities of which, as you too truly observe, "there is never a surplus in Congress." Ask some of the good Republicans who were at College with Mr. RICHARD D. HUBBARD—Mr. CHAS. J. STILLE, of Philadelphia, for instance—and they will tell you that he is just such a man; a little [illegible] in power and ambition, but irreproachable in private life, elegant in his literary tastes, and one of those rare creatures, an honest politician, though unfortunately addicted to the Jefferson school of politics.

APRIL 6. CARL BENSON.

Lands in Eastern Virginia—Note from Prof. Ewell.

NEW-YORK CITY, Monday, April 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Believing that few of your readers are aware of the opportunity that the Peninsula of Virginia—and indeed all tide-water Virginia—presents for making good investments in land, be pleased to give this communication a place in your columns. The Peninsula, between the James on the south, and the York and Pamunkey Rivers on the north, extends from Fortress Monroe about seventy miles toward Richmond, with a varying breadth of from five to twenty-five miles. It is indented by deep rivers, as the Back, Poccsin, Warwick and Chickahominy, and navigable creeks along its whole length. New-York can be reached from any part of it in about twenty-four hours. Beds of rich marl underlie its rich soil—which is well adapted to grain, vegetables and fruit—and affords an inexhaustible means of improvement. The climate is mild and as healthy as that of any tide-water region.

The editor of *The Plow the Loom and the Anvil*, the late Mr. J. SKINNER, wrote, years ago, that this country, because of these mineral manures, was destined to become, some day, the garden spot of America. Much of this land is now for sale at low prices. It sadly needs Northern labor and Northern capital. In ten years these lands will be sought and purchased at five times their present prices. Since my arrival here I have been asked if the hostility of the people there to Northern men was not too great for them to live together comfortably. An opinion that it is seems to prevail more or less. To rebut it I state that Northern men, some of them officers and privates during the late civil war of the United States Army, have been living among us since the war closed, and have had no just cause to complain, and I do not hesitate further to assert that *bona fide* purchasers and settlers will be received and welcomed.

Very respectfully, BENJ. S. EWELL,
President College of William and Mary,
Williamsburgh, Va.

Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, April 11.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool March 30, arrived at this port at 2 A. M. this (Thursday) morning, and sailed again at 9 A. M. for Boston, at which city she will be due on Friday night.

ART MATTERS.

The splendid private gallery of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, which for several years past has been closed to the public, is this week thrown open at an admission of one dollar, for the benefit of the Southern Relief Commission. This opportunity to view one of the most costly and valuable collections of pictures in the country, and at the same time to assist a noble object, is one that should not be neglected by the art-loving public of New-York. Mr. BELMONT's taste has led him to select the works of foreign artists, and in his gallery are to be seen some of the finest paintings by Meissonier, Gerome, Achenbach, Knaus, E. P. Frere, Henry Leys, Rosa Bonheur, L. Meyer, and other artists of European celebrity, that have ever been brought to this City.

One of the most striking pictures in the collection is "Faust Discovering Margaret at the Cathedral," painted by Baron HENRY LEYS, a Belgian artist of some ability. It is one of the most successful of the many attempts to illustrate this incident; and in feeling, composition and execution is far superior to most of the works we have seen from the hand of this artist.

GEROME is well represented by his picture of Diogenes sitting in a huge jar and lighting his lantern preparatory to setting out on his search for a true man. The philosophic old fellow doesn't appear to be very popular with his fellow-citizens, who keep at a respectful distance, but about him are squatted a number of vagrant dogs, apparently greatly interested in his proceedings.

MEISSONIER's Cavalier waiting in the ante-room, which was recently exhibited at GOUPIL's, forms one of the principal attractions of Mr. BELMONT's gallery. It was noticed at length in the TIMES when it was first brought to this City.

Among several very charming and beautiful pictures by E. P. FRERE, one of the prettiest is a child drinking from a pitcher. The figure of the child is full of grace and sentiment, and all the accessories are painted with the greatest skill and delicacy.

There are two pictures by ROSA BONHEUR in the collection, neither of which, though fine and spirited, can be classed among the best works of the painter of "The Horse Fair." One is a pastoral scene—a herdsman driving cattle to a river; the other is a hunting scene, or rather a meeting of huntsmen and hounds at early morning.

Persons who have formed their estimate of ROBERT FLEURY upon that dull and feeble picture, "The Diamond Studs," recently exhibited with Mr. WRIGHT's collection, will hardly be prepared for the vigor and action displayed in a large painting by that artist in Mr. BELMONT's gallery, representing an attack on the Castle of St. Angelo by the French. It would be easy to find fault with it as to details, but the conception is spirited and the general execution meritorious.

ANDREAS ACHENBACH, one of the most original and most celebrated of German landscape painters, is represented by two pictures of striking excellence. Both are coast scenes, and exhibit ACHENBACH in his full strength.

We have not space to allude to all the pictures that adorn Mr. BELMONT's gallery, and the few we have mentioned will suffice to give our readers some idea of its variety and excellence. Visitors will see many paintings with which they were once familiar at GOUPIL's or SCHAUSS', and many will be entirely new to them. As a whole, the collection is not surpassed by that of any other private gentleman in this country.

The Spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open on Monday next. The galleries will be thrown open in the afternoon in order that invited guests may have an opportunity to examine the pictures by daylight. We understand that the exhibition will be one of unusual merit. Above seven hundred paintings have been sent in for examination, and from this large number the Council have been able to make a fine selection. The exhibition will be open about three months.

CONSTANT MEYER's picture of "The Convalescent" is still on exhibition at DERBY's Art Rooms. It will be removed to Boston early next week.

If any nervously disposed person wants to become acquainted with the mysteries of the Mammoth Cave, without actually going under ground, he should visit the photographic establishment of Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., in this City, and spend an hour or two in the examination of their stereoscopic views of that remarkable formation. These pictures are in every respect wonderful. Taken by the magnesium light, with an exposure of only four or five seconds, they exhibit all the delicacy and minuteness of detail of pictures taken in the sun. Nothing is blurred or indistinct. Every crevice in the rocky sides and roof, every star and spangle, is shown with microscopic fidelity. The larger portion of the views are of narrow passages and the smaller apartments, where the whole space could be illuminated by the artificial light; but the photographer showed excellent taste in the selection of subjects that exhibit the romantic and gloomy character of the cavern, and at the same time suggest the grandeur that was beyond his power.

One cannot help wishing that GUSTAVE DORE could have explored the Mammoth Cave before he attempted to illustrate MILTON's conceptions of the Infernal Regions. In this vast vestibule of the under world, the artist of DANTE and of MILTON would have found new materials for his pencil. Nowhere else, except in his own pictures, can be found such awful mystery, such strange effects of *chiaro-oscuro*, such grotesque figures, such shapes of unearthly beauty. It is said that DORE's inventive powers begin to exhibit signs of exhaustion. He could not do better than pass a week or two in exploring the Mammoth Cave and studying its characteristics.

The stereoscopic views of the Cave published by ANTHONY are forty-two in number, and compose a very interesting series. With the stereoscope invented by Prof. HOLMES, one can make the excursion through the series very pleasantly within an hour, and quit the cave with no worse fatigue than a slight feeling of strain about the eyes. The first view shows the Mammoth Cave Hotel; the second, a very curious stone, excavated near the entrance to the cave, and now lying near the hotel. It has the appearance of having been elaborately carved by a skillful artist. The third picture shows the romantic avenue leading to the mouth of the cave. Going down this avenue and passing through the entrance to the cave, we first encounter "MAT," the celebrated colored guide, who has made himself thoroughly familiar with the intricate labyrinths of these underground regions. Then we look into the Gothic chapel famous for its numerous and finely moulded stalactite pillars; we stop before the immense "pillars of Hercules," the largest stalactites in the cave and, we believe, the largest in the world; we pass the "Devil's arm chair," in which our guide has comfortably ensconced himself, but looking very unlike the usual portraits of his infernal majesty. Passing without remark a great many beautiful scenes, we come to a very romantic and picturesque view of the "Bandit's Hall." The cavern is wild and rugged enough to deserve its name; but the group of harmless tourists, taking their luncheon on the rocks by the light of little tallow candles, are sorry representatives of bandits. Then we have a fine view of Corinthian columns in the "Mammoth Dome," from which an imaginative person might create a fable of a city under ground. Further on, we look down into the blackness of the "Dead Sea," and walk with a shudder under the "hanging rocks." The last picture of the series is "The Last Rose of Summer"—a beautiful flower-shaped formation, eight inches in diameter, and of snowy whiteness.

The Messrs. ANTHONY's collection of foreign and American stereoscopic views is large and various. There is scarcely a scene of romantic or historic interest in the world that is not represented there. The collection of war stereoscopes is very full—too full, in fact—for many of the views are so trifling that it is sheer waste of time to look them over. But the views of cities and fortifications are admirable, and must be invaluable to every student of the war.

Academy of Music.

The first representation of PETRELLA's new opera was given at the Brooklyn Academy last evening, and resulted in a success quite as freely awarded as in New-York. The cast did not differ from those of previous performances. This same opera will be repeated for the *matinée* on Saturday. This evening "L'Africaine" is to be reproduced at the New-York Academy, and Mr. MARETZEK announces that the Arion Society are to assist in giving a completeness to the chorusses.

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Be sure and call for
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having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Ladies, let not the Coarse Savor of the imitations of PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" come "'twixt the wind and your nobility." That you may not be deceived when purchasing, and disgusted when you get home, buy nothing purporting to be "Night-Blooming Cereus" which has not embossed in the glass of the bottle the words, "PHALON & SON, Perfumers, New-York." Sold by all druggists.

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At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Attention is called to the sale by auction, on SATURDAY next, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., (by order of the Supreme Court,) of valuable property, No. 37 Pine-st., No. 57 West-st., Pier and Bulkhead Nos. 11 and 12 North River.

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Williamson's Collection of Landscapes, fruit and flower subjects, sold TO-NIGHT at LEEDS' Gallery, No. 817 Broadway.

The "Summit of Chocorua by Twilight," "Calla" and "Spring," by Williamson, sold TO-NIGHT by LEEDS, No. 817 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—MORGAN.—On Wednesday, April 10, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, WILLIAM N. ARMSTRONG to MARY FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late E. E. Morgan, all of this City.

GROESBECK—HAMMER.—On Tuesday, April 9, by Rev. H. S. Day, Mr. MORTIMER S. GROESBECK to Miss EMMA L., daughter of the late Frederick Hammer, Esq., of Morrisania. No cards.

HALLOCK—REYNOLDS.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 10, by Rev. J. W. Chadwick, JOHN H. HALLOCK, of Bath, N. Y., to ELLA P., daughter of Lambert S. Reynolds, of Brooklyn. No cards.

MCCULLY—CRUIKSHANK.—At Little Falls, N. J., on Wednesday, April 10, by Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, WILLIAM H. MCCULLY, of Paterson, N. J., to MATILDA S., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, April 3, GEORGE H. ANDREWS, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Jas. McCredie, Esq., No. 193 Delaware-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ANDERSON.—At his residence, No. 233 West 36th-st., on Thursday evening, April 11, at 3½ o'clock, ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

COOPER.—On Thursday morning, April 11, Dr. JAMES S. COOPER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Academy of Medicine, are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, 4th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOKE.—At Holmdel, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 10, SARAH ELIZABETH COOKE, only daughter of Dr. R. W. Cooke.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, on Sabbath afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DORR.—In Walpole, N. H., on Sunday, March 31, Mr. JOSEPH GOLDTHWAITE DORR, aged 63 years.

DIXON.—On Tuesday, April 9, ELBERT DIXON, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the congregation of the St. James' Lutheran Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 155 Hudson-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock.

PALMER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, April 9, MARY ANN SUYDAM, wife of Courtlandt Palmer, in the 56th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Friday morning, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 247 Madison-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PARKHURST.—On Thursday, April 11, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, SYLVESTER C. PARKHURST, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Joseph U. Orvis, Esq., No. 104 East 34th-st., this day, (Friday,) April 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

QUICK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 11, SARAH, wife of Capt. John Quick, youngest daughter of Samuel Richards, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Springfield, N. J.

SPEAR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, April 10, Mrs. SABRA MILLER, wife of George M. Spear, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Newark and Chestnut avs., Hudson City, N. J. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WELLS.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 9, of pneumonia, EMMA LOUISA HASBERT, wife of Albert Wells, aged 54 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at her late residence, in Peekskill, on Friday, April 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. at 8 and 10 A. M.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., on Wednesday morning, April 10, PHEBE, wife of Rufus Weed, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILKINSON.—On Wednesday, April 10, JAMES M. WILKINSON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 12 o'clock this day from the 30th-st. M. E. Church.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge-room, corner of 4th and Greene sts., this (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. R. J. FOSDICK, from No. 103 West 19th-st.

W. B. SHOVE, Master.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 127.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 18, East River, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, one gone, full face, five feet seven or eight inches high, moustache; dressed as follows: black silk hat, Haywood make, No. 242 Grand-street, New-York, blue coat, blue vest, black pants, good boots, white socks or stockings, white drawers, white undershirt, cravat, green and gold stripe, green gloves, white sleeve buttons, pin, blue stone; found on the person the following articles: pocket-book, white pocket-handkerchief, green gloves, knife, two bunches of keys. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Supposed to be the body of James Boune.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

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Retailing at manufacturer's prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth, per steamer ARAGO, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF ANTWERP, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:35 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:30 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

HILL'S HAIR-DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK or brown; instantaneous, durable, cheapest and best in use; quantity equals any dollar size. HILL'S ARCTIC OINTMENT cures burns, boils, chilblains, piles, all skin and flesh diseases. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

A LIKENESS OF HIRAM WOODRUFF, with a biographical essay by George Wilkes, will be found in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* of this week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER ADDRESS BY DR. SCHENCK.

We copy the following from the Boston *Journal* of Jan. 17. Philadelphians, read it:

Dr. Schenck was at his elegant rooms on Hanover-st. yesterday, on the occasion of his weekly visit. As usual, there was a great rush of patients, coming from almost every portion of New-England. The Doctor, who is wise and shrewd, saw at a glance what could and what could not be done in the few remaining hours of the day, and entering the reception rooms, proceeded to address those present, giving, as will be seen, some very excellent counsel. The Doctor deals in common sense, makes plain statements, and knows what he says. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I see there are more here than I can properly attend to, and so I must try and manage it to get a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have seen me before. Some of you, I suppose, have come a long distance, and are apparently too feeble to wait your turn. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are $5 for an examination. I can listen to your lungs and tell pretty well their condition, but if you want to know their exact state—whether it is Bronchial, Tuberculous, Pleuritic, or Pulmonary Consumption, and whether you are curable or not—you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of auscultating. Consumption can be cured; lungs deeply diseased can be healed up if the system is got into a healthy, healing condition. The course pursued by the majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their Cod Liver Oil and Whisky only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get seated by consumptives. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spell of coughing they take a drink of whisky. And so they go on, and many drink a quart a day. Take a well man and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. My first step is to cleanse the stomach and liver, and then to create an appetite. Many of you have a cough, night sweats, creeping chills, and you all want to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. Now I stop nothing. The cough is to relieve the lungs. If your lungs are diseased, the first and only thing to be done is to get the strength, and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver. If both lungs are not too badly affected, with my Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup, I can frequently effect the most wonderful cures of Consumption. A cure frequently requires gentle purging for some length of time, to get the stomach and liver to act naturally. As soon as the mucus and slime begin to move, the appetite begins to come up. The Seaweed Tonic, being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung disease the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and sours. Blood is made of it after it is spoiled; and this is the way our blood gets thick and bad. Canker, Sore Throat and Catarrh, proceed from this sour stomach. Burning of the throat with caustics and gargles affords only temporary relief. It should be treated the same as when the tongue is coated or sick headache. The cause is the same. My Pulmonic Syrup goes right to the blood when the stomach is kept right with the Pills and Tonic. Now, I wish you to understand that I have no special remedies for Chills or Night Sweats. As soon as the lungs begin to heal these will stop; but if opium, quinine and many other things which are used to stop them thus go right into the stomach and get it so deranged, digestion stops. This is the very thing I am trying to restore. If I cannot get patients hungry and get food to digest easily, I cannot cure them. Get up a good appetite; eat good, rich food, fat meat, gravy—in fact, nearly everything the appetite craves—and the lungs will soon begin to heal. No matter whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is nature to heal. You may notice persons who have Scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers; they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and they have not a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago a lady, Mrs. Bartholomew, came to my room, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York; she had a tumor, with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been running for fourteen years; and they kept getting worse. She was costive, skin-yellow, very stupid and dull, liver and stomach torpid, and no circulation. In three months I ran the disease all out of her. The ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now, there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. Your physicians tell you to go out every pleasant day. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and then they are thrown back. When I can persuade patients to keep to their rooms I am almost sure of success. When they are able they can exercise about the rooms to get the blood in circulation. The directions which accompany my medicines are so explicit that any one can take them all without ever seeing me. There is not a day but what I hear of some that have been cured that I never saw. Take the medicine, and guard against taking cold. If the lungs are not too far gone, the stomach will soon cleanse itself—the appetite will come. Eat plenty of good food, and nature will heal the lungs. As I said before, do not depend on something to ease the cough, or to stop night sweats and creeping chills, for these are only temporary. Some persons may think when I speak of taking cold, that my medicines may open the pores and lay them more liable; but it is right the reverse of this; for when the stomach is cleansed, persons are not so liable to take cold as when the system is locked up. Frequently, when people take a cold, if they would swallow a dose of Mandrake Pills it would work it off; but instead of this they take something to check it, which drives it back to the lungs, leaving the seeds for tuberoles, or the next slight cold, and inflammation of the lungs. I have talked much longer than I intended to, but when I start I get so anxious to convince people how easy it is to keep well and feel fit for business, that I do not know where to stop. When your stomach is out of order you are sick all over, and if you keep that right you cannot help but be healthy and fleshy. Look at me. Once I was in the last stages of Consumption, as tall as I am now, and I weighed less than one hundred pounds. My father, mother, brothers and sister all died of Consumption—a family complaint—and yet here I now am, weighing two hundred and thirty pounds, cured by the same medicines I offer to you. I do not wish to be understood that my medicines cure all. A great many die that take them. They commence too late and their lungs are too far gone. Their stomach and liver are too much congested, and, I am sorry to say, frequently by the use of Bourbon Whisky, to get them into action. The Mandrake Pills contain no Calomel or Mercury; they are perfectly harmless, and carry off the bile better than Blue Pill or any other purgative ever concocted.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup, and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by druggists generally.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!
Of the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

RELIABLE.—AS A REMEDY FOR COUGHS, &c., we cannot say too much of WISTAR'S BALSAM. It is simple and pleasant to the taste, and very effectual in relieving all lung and throat diseases. The Wild Cherry is too well known to need puffing.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

USE LYON'S
CALORIC PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
The first manufactured in New-York City.
The first introduced and used in this market.
The first to meet the approbation of physicians.
The first to receive encomiums from the journals.
Which has over 5,000 testimonials.
Diploma awarded by the American Institute.
J. P. LYON, Wholesale Depot,
No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the wonder of the age for the cure of all diseases of the eye, ear, chronic catarrh, asthma, diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, consumption, weakness of the nervous system. The merits of this wonderful apparatus are acknowledged by the highest medical authority. Office, No. 251 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

EXCISE TONIC—FOR DEPRESSION OF spirits. HELMBOLD'S, next Metropolitan Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.) Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD.

TO OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM BOILERS.

GRAHAM'S COMPOSITION
FOR REMOVING DEPOSIT OR INCRUSTATION.

This composition so well and favorably known to engineers and others a few years since is again introduced by the undersigned. So thoroughly has it been tested that they are willing to guarantee its efficiency for the purpose intended. For further particulars, or a supply of the composition, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

PETER D. COLLINS,	ISAAC A. STORM,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	PHILLIP C. HARMON,
JOS. C. APPLEBY,	JOHN A. NEWBOULD,
WM. C. ARTHUR,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	BARROW BENRIMO,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	PHILANDER HANFORD,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	WILLIAM E. LEWIS,
ABRAM DURYEE,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
THOS. WILLIAMS, JR.,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
WILLIAM CLOSE,	ROBERT R. WILLETS,
JNO. F. SCHEPELER,	CHARLES F. TAG,
EDWARD EWEN,	JOHN S. GILES,
SAMUEL TRYON,	S. FISHER JOHNSON,
HENRY SENFF,	WILLIAM MONTROSS,
HENRY SCHUBART,	ROBERT D. HART.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, ROBERT D. HART, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the next year.

JAMES YEREAME, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.
CIRCULAR.
CAPITAL..............................$150,000.
JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.
J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 29 Reade-st.

This Company has purchased the looms and machinery at the silk manufactory at Nos. 333, 335 and 337 West 36th-st., New-York, being 58 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated.

The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $12,000.

The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000.

The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.

The capital stock is	$150,000
Purchases as above	75,000
Working capital	75,000

Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.

Subscription solicited.

Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,
THOMASS & CO., No. 29 Reade-st.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway.
Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
At the Factory, Nos. 133 to 137 West 36th-st.
Office of JAMES CHADBURN, No. 108 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 200 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 64 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 576, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 204, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PARTIES WHO PAID ALL CASH FOR their stock in the Mexican Pacific Mining Company, organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, please address Box No. 804 New-York Post-office.

A LOAN OF $5,000 WANTED ON A first-class house in this City, for one year, for which a bonus will be paid. House now mortgaged to an insurance company for $2,000, and is worth $27,000. Address B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

$150,000—WANTED FOR ONE YEAR: 12 per cent. interest; security in City [illegible]. Address Post-office Box No. 5,914.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & Co.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, April 11, 1867.

[illegible]

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS
¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION
on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.

Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.
Amply secured by land grant and completed road.
Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York.
A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.
Full particulars furnished by
P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TANNERDALE (GAS) COAL COMPANY.

Par value $5. Capital $250,000. Paying dividends of from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent. per month.

For sale by

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

OFFICE OF TANNERDALE COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

Messrs. Wagstaff & Goetchius:

In reply to your inquiry as to the earnings and profits of the Tannerdale Coal Company, I would state the net earnings now are equal to one per cent. per month, and after May 1 the shipments of coal will be increased, making the earnings equal to 1½ per cent. per month net upon the capital stock of the Company.

Yours, respectfully,
J. KIRKPATRICK, President.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL
AND
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA 7 PER CENT.,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 80 cents upon the dollar. Their Bonds are but $10,000 per mile, being less than the cost of the iron, and being the first mortgage upon the road and equipments.

The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.,
Opposite U. S. Treasury, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at this office, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Globe Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

LEONARD KIRBY,	B. THROCKMORTON,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,
JOHN CASTREE,	THOS. C. GOETCHIUS,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	M. B. CARPENTER,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	AARON RUTHERFORD,
THOS. PATON,	SAMUEL HANNA,
CYRUS R. LOUTREL,	JOHN KEYSER,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	MOSES W. FISH,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
DANIEL DREW,	JOHN HUSTACE,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
JAS. M. BENEDICT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	EFFINGHAM COCK,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
GEO. W. ELDER,	HARVEY WEED,
JAMES C. GULICK,	EZRA WHEELER,
THOS. REED,	FRED. LACEY,
O. W. BIRD,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	WASHING'N COOPER,
WALTER W. PRICE,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	MARSH'L O. ROBERTS,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	EDGAR HYATT,
JOHN ROMER,	VALENTINE KIRBY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of said Company.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, pro rata, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds in the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of Francis's Metallic Life-Boat Company are now open at the banking-house of SATTERLEE & CO., No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

ALBAN C. STIMERS, President.
LAWRENCE F. FRAZEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
A. K. LAING, Merchants' Ins. Co., No. 188 Broadway.
HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.
R. A. SAMANOS, Inspector, No. 29 Beaver-st.
CAPT. JOHN FAUNCE, U. S. Revenue Marine.
RICHARD KINGSLAND, No. 21 Pine-st.
CAPT. JAMES PARKER, late Volunteer Commander U. S. Navy, now Inspector for Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company.
CAPT. LAWRENCE F. FRAZEE, New-York.
CAPT. J. C. LOCK, Inspector for Great Western Marine Insurance Company.
CAPT. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, General Agent Camden and Amboy Railroad Transportation Company.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth of New-York.
ALBAN C. STIMERS, late Chief-Engineer U. S. Navy.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.
CHAS. H. HASWELL, Inspector for Board of Underwriters.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Condensing Company has disposed of its business, and is no longer engaged in the condensation and sale of milk. The Company will not recognize debts contracted in its name after this date.

GEORGE H. BROWN, President.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, April 9, 1867, FRED. V. PRICE was elected Secretary, in place of W. S. Martin, resigned, and ALEX. C. MILNE appointed Assistant Secretary.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 25, 1867, and until May 15, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 8, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax has this day been declared payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT,) FINE watches, gold chains and silverware, all our own make, French, gilt and marble clocks at reduced prices, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Nos. 219 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 655 6th-av., corner 38th-st.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 10 BROADWAY,
offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS,
BED AND TABLE LINEN
of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of
TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,
and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

[illegible]

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
WILL REMOVE INTO THEIR "NEW STORE"
MAY 1.
Until that time they will offer their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES
AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION.
No. 369 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufacture instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NOTICE TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—We have just received a large assortment of Indian and other goods peculiar to America, and especially suited for presents to people in Europe. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway, up stairs.

FRENCH IMPORTED HOOP SKIRTS AT great sacrifice, on account of departure. Madame LA COSTE, No. 148 9th-st., adjoining Stewart's.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
will be offered for sale
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1,
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS	$3 00 to $20
PANTS	$2 00 to $10
VESTS	$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

CARPETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETING
at the lowest market prices, at JNO. T. BAILEY'S, No. 188 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
Money deposited on or before April 20 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $3,116,434 96.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from April 1. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM.

THE HARRISON BOILER, having had a practical test for more than two years past among nearly every class of enterprise or work employing steam, and to an extent of power varying from 10 to 500 horses, is presented as embracing the following advantages:

It is absolutely free from destructive explosion.

It has no superior in saving fuel.

It is a rapid steam generator, and if required is made its own super-heater without extra apparatus.

It is easily transportable, and may be passed in sections through an ordinary doorway.

It may be enlarged to any required size without disturbing parts already erected.

It is safe from all incrustation, or any of the evils arising therefrom.

It is compact, neat and cleanly, and easily managed.

Nearly 200 of these boilers are in practical use.

The extensive introduction of this boiler in Philadelphia, where the works are situated, has induced its proprietor, JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., to establish a branch office in this City, where circulars may be procured, a model be seen, and all information respecting it be obtained at Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

J. E. HYDE, Agent.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

AMES' CELEBRATED PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, all sizes and superior to all others. Also, PAYE'S PATENT TRIP-HAMMER. Write for circular. H. M. AMES, Oswego, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GUN MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STOCK turners, quick reamers, rammed, barrel, bedding, stow boring, drilling, slotting, rifling machines, &c., in perfect order. Apply to JONES, corner of Baxter and Park sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine service in Spanish on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel, in 25th-st., near Broadway. The Rector will (D. V.) preach next Sunday. Seats free. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ABOUT THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER LAST, an envelope, containing 9 Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne First Mortgage Bonds, of $500 and $1,000 each, and of the following numbers, &c.:

No. 3,552, Series E, $500.
No. 4,237, Series E, $500.
No. 3,620, Series D, $1,000.
No. 3,621, Series D, $1,000.
No. 3,622, Series D, $1,000.
No. 3,623, Series D, $1,000.
No. 2,416, Series C, $1,000.
No. 1,761, Series F, $1,000.
No. 1,762, Series F, $1,000.

Liberal compensation will be made on delivery of the above to Messrs. DRAKE BROS., Brokers, Broad-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, A PAIR OF gold SPECTACLES, in morocco case, while passing from No. 135 Pearl-st. to Pettit & Crook's dining-saloon, on Water-st. If the finder will please leave them with Mr. E. T. WILLIAMS, No. 138 Maiden-lane, he will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—A BROWN FUR CAPE, APRIL 8, ON 46TH-st., between 5th and 7th avs. The finder on returning it or sending word where it may be received, to No. 8 West 46th-st., will be well rewarded.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

[illegible]

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

[illegible]

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure, from any cause, to perform any of the monthly voyages stipulated for in this contract, a pro rata deduction may be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power at any time to determine the contract in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

Approved March 2, 1867—

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867, for conveying the mails of the United States, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall leave the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passage each way between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a schedule of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from and arrival at each port, should also accompany each bid; such schedule, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships, of the first class in all respects, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved March 2, 1867, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonials, that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposals; if an incorporated company, a copy of the charter of incorporation must also be annexed to the bid.

Proposals should be sent, sealed under cover, to the address of "The Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.," superscribed "Foreign Desk," with the words "Mail Proposals, Foreign Mails" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 10th day of July, 1867, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, 13th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds GREEN RIO COFFEE—32,400 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 67,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

50,000 pounds NEW RICE; 16,400 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 33,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the coffee and samples of the rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Coffee and Rice will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION.—LEAGUE ISLAND, March 22, 1867.—By order of the Navy Department, from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, sealed proposals for the removing or wrecking and recovering the property in the United States steamer *New Ironsides*, will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 15th of April, 1867, when they will be opened. The proposition for wrecking must state the proportion of the proceeds of the sales which is to be paid to the salvors, also the time within which the work is to be completed, with the understanding, that in lieu of bonds and other security for the fulfillment of the agreement, the property recovered is to be placed in the hands of the Government, to be sold from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous, the proceeds remaining in the hands of the Government until the whole of the wreck is removed, and the work completed to its satisfaction. In case of failing to prosecute the work with satisfactory diligence, or to complete it in due time, the Department reserves the right to annul the agreement and the property recovered will be forfeited to the Government.

For the purchase, as she lies, the proposition must state the time within which the wreck will be entirely removed. The money to be paid at once, and failing to have her removed in time, the vessel will be forfeited to the Government; the right will be reserved to reject all of the offers; and no agreement for wrecking will be awarded until the apparatus of the bidder has been examined and reported as sufficient for the purpose. Information can be obtained at this office, of the amount of weight of iron-plating, machinery, boilers, and other articles in this ship.

Respectfully, &c.,
O. S. GLISSON,
Commandant Naval Station.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

One Flute, D; one Flute, F; one Picolo, D; one Picolo, E flat; five Clarionets, rosewood, B flat; two Cornets, B flat; two Trumpets, with crooks, G; three French Horns, with crooks; one Alt-Horn, E flat; two Baritones, B flat basso; two Bass Tubas; one Bass Trombone; one Bass Drum; one Snare Drum; one pair Cymbals.

The above-named instruments are to be plain, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended, and in all respects equal in tone and durability to ornamented instruments.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 36 Liberty-st.

GEO. W. PASCHAL,
Late of Texas,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 26 Exchange-place, Room No. 23,
New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, having disposed of all his interest in the United States Condensing Company, Hart's Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., will not recognize debts contracted in his name after this date for account of said Company.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEATS, FISH, GAME, BUTTER fruits and wine are kept better in the ZERO than any other refrigerator. ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Wholesale and retail.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSON, No. 148 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid, would assist with chamberwork; understands fine family sewing; would like to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 382 3d-av., corner 28th-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG girl a situation as first-class waitress; no objections to chamberwork; thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; is thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; can bring up on the bottle; is a neat sewer; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 361 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a small private family as cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-rate cook; understands French and English cooking; wants a place immediately. Apply at No. 32 Essex-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; would be willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 363 3d-av., in the bakery, between 27th and 28th sts. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, lately from the country, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call No. 134 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS French girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, SITUAtions, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid or waitress; have best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced seamstress; can cut and fit lady's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can work on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Call at the candy store, No. 288½ 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, A situation in a family as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has lived as child's nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel the present time to any part; the best City reference. Call in the store No. 313 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; best of references from last place; best City reference given. Apply at No. 163 West 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a private family as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and fine sewing; can cut and fit; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children, or would do plain waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. No. 273 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Protestant woman as good cook; is willing to assist with the coarse washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 10 and 3, at No. 72 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid; would prefer to travel to Europe with a lady; understands all her duties perfectly. Can be seen at No. 226 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a young woman; good City reference from her last place; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 5 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small family; best City reference given. Call at No. 183 9th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in her present situation, No. 48 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do waiting, or would take care of children. Call for two days at No. 349 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, with unexceptionable City reference, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 226 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or first-class waitress; good references from last place. Apply at No. 19 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation in the City or country; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference given. Apply at No. 105 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress in a private family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 684 2d-av., third floor, front; wages $13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse with a lady traveling or going in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 48th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE or to go traveling; either in the country or to Europe, by a colored girl; has good reference. Call at No. 13 Dominick-st., rear building, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and wait on young ladies; no objection to the country. Apply at present situation, No. 73 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 287 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; excellent baker; willing to assist in washing; best of reference. Call at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a child of Protestant parents to dry nurse at her own home, where there are no young children. Address NURSE, Box No. 254 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN person as housekeeper; has no objection to the country or distance. Can be seen or addressed at her present employer's, No. 34 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; understands her business; seven years' reference. Call at No. 280 6th-av., in the skirt-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, fine washing, ironing and French fluting at her own house; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 521 2d-st., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 204 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron; has good reference. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and doing up linens in the neatest manner; best of City references. Call in the furniture store, No. 513 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 320 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, sewing by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; or would take care of a house for the Summer. Address M. G., No. 487 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a competent, steady woman; can give most satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to assist with the waiting. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 113½ 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business in all its branches. Inquire No. 308 4th-av., millinery-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, families' and gentlemen's washing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 256 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid, or to assist in washing, &c. Call at No. 104 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH GIRL to take care of grown children and sew; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 20 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a very competent and most efficient English girl of [illegible]

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a private family as [illegible] Address A. O., Station G.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook; understands her business well, and is an excellent baker; no objections to a short distance in the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 335 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS (Protestant) cook, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; would like to go to a first-class family in the country, or to a hotel. Call at No. 84 East 11th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist with children; is willing to go in the country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Apply at No. 263 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or has no objection to doing laundry work in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 329 East 21st-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a small respectable family, to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; the best of City references given. Call at No. 403 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; can do French and English cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 (old No. 93) West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN young women, together or separately; are willing and capable of any house duties; are also good seamstresses; City or country. Can be seen at Employ Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands all kinds of pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 31st-st., (new No. 317).

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation in City or country; also, by a capable chambermaid, waitress, &c., and a tidy, smart young girl. Can be seen at Employ Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; no objections to going in the country if the family return in the Fall; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 48 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUATION in a private family as first-class waitress; is fully competent; would like to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 38 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

INDIA.—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO called last week at a house on 5th-av. for a nurse for his child, to go to London, Paris, and then to Calcutta, please oblige the Swiss lady in calling again, or sending her a note, if he has already engaged somebody else?

TO FAMILIES GOING TO TRAVEL and wishing a most respectable widow lady, Scotch, to take charge of their house till they return, security can be given. Apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 29 West 12th-st., 5th and 6th avs., for a week.

NO. 357 6TH-AV., IN THE STORE.—A chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation; no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference from last employer.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COPYIST.—A LADY of respectability would like a situation as above. Address H. R., No. 304 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a situation; fully qualified in all its branches; a man of family; can prove his honesty and ability in all the places of service in this country, as well as in Europe. Address JOHN MULQUEEN, care of Mr. Arrison, Post-office Box No. 112, Elizabeth, N. J. None need address only those who will take me on my own recommendation.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place, by a very steady and responsible young man of Protestant principles; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; is willing to be useful around the house, and will be found a trustworthy and valuable man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and a good driver; can furnish Gen. Wadsworth's recommendation from Geneseo, Genesee County. Can be seen by addressing a note to J. N., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has long and first-class reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry; he will be disengaged May 1, or before if required. Address for reference M. M., Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., for four days. None need apply but those who want a capable man.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go to the country or help a gardener; good reference. Can be seen at the Times Office from 10 to 4, or address JOHN MURRAY, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man of long practical experience in all the departments of his business, fruit, flowers and vegetables, artificially, &c. Address W., care of Mr. Buchanan, No. 8 West 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days No. 149 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address F. R. E., No. 163 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, a situation; has a No. 1 reference from last employer; understands his business; can milk and is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman with a private family in the country; has good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; will assist in the garden if required. Address M. M., Box No. 207 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom with a private family; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; good reference will be given. Call or address J. M., at the private stable No. 36 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant man, with four years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Call at or address M. B., No. 230 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH small family, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands the laying out of new grounds, hot and cold houses, fruit and vegetables; can give the best of reference. Call on M. M., gardener, No. 75 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, INdustrious man as a coachman, who would be willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; no objections to the country; can refer to his last employer. Address P. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and gardener; is obliging and willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; five years' reference from last employer; moderate wages accepted. Call on or address JOHN, No. 21 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best City reference given. Call at or address, for two days, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; understands the care, management and driving of horses thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address O. A., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is well recommended from last employer; no objection to City or country. Address E. D. O., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, Scotch; has good reference from last employer; country preferred. Address O., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can procure the best of references. Apply for two days at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who understands the grocery business in all its branches; best of City reference given, and security if required. Address J. C. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; perfectly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Address JAMES, No. 205 6th-av., in the harnessmaker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS machinist and draughtsman, with fourteen years' experience and best references. Address W. E., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom and assist in the garden. To be seen at HENDERSON'S office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who would be willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; can refer to his last employer. Address M. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; no objections to the country; can come well recommended. Address T. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, to go in the country. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, back office, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; can have first-class reference from his last employer; no objection to country or City. Address M. M. N., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a good practical Scotchman; is married; none but first-class applications attended to. Call on or address J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter in a hotel; the best of reference. Address [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A HOUSE to care for during the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—CARPET SALESMEN. INQUIRE at No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE INDUSTRIOUS MAN, not afraid of work, to make himself generally useful in a bookstore; must be willing to take out packages, pack books and assist in selling; must be acquainted with the business. Address, with reference, and stating salary expected, BOOKSELLER, Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAIN, to assist in the preparation of "Trow's New-York City Directory." Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 6 Greene-st. Applications in person will not be attended to.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the City, a competent Protestant woman as waitress and chambermaid, and to do the fine washing for a family of three; good references required. Call on Friday, at 88 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERstands raising vegetables and taking care of a small place and can milk; also make himself generally useful; a single man, Protestant, with satisfactory references. Apply to J. B. WEIR, No. 42 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN OPERate on sewing-machine, cut and fit, and be willing to attend to grown children. Apply, with City references, at No. 6 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, between 12 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK A small farm and garden, and to occupy a cottage a short distance from the City; none but a good honest man need apply at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country; good City reference required. Apply No. 115 2d-av.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a smart, active boy, 15 years of age; one who writes a good hand and lives in the City. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN THE GARden, a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 38 Warren-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM; ONE who understands his business; a young married man. None others need apply at No. 400 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day at No. 109 West 12th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS AND housemaid. Apply for three days, with City references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 63 West 9th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPer. Address, with references, Box 3,288 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, everywhere for a new thing. Sure to sell and pay large profits. An agent made $15 in this City the first day. Send two stamps for circulars, or call and see R. W. CHAPPELL, No. 47 Lombard Block, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE INterest in the manufacture of an article established several years since in this City, in general demand and paying a profit of seventy per cent., and which will be increased. A fortune can be soon made by vigorous pushing. The proprietor is urged to the sale from physical inability to attend to it. Address L. M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $100,000 IN AN old established dry goods jobbing house, location one of the best. The senior partner wishing to retire, the remaining partners will contribute a like amount. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of the old established dry goods stand, No. 42 Catharine-st., corner of Madison-st.; plate glass front, elegant fixtures, &c. Apply to GRAHAM & AITKIN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY FOR SALE—In excellent running order. Apply to BUCKLEY & BURKE, No. 130 Broadway, or No. 3 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN GREEN RICHARDSON, plaintiff, against BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY, limited, defendant. Summons.—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 10 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, ($5,735 40,) with interest from the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.

HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 10 Wall-st.

Dated, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1867.

HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]
m15 law6w*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole Executor named in the last will and testament of Hugh McCabe, deceased; the said Hugh McCabe, individually; Bernard F. McCabe, Administrator of Hugh McCabe, deceased, with the will annexed; Catharine McCabe, the said Bernard F. McCabe individually; Elizabeth Riley and James T. Riley, her husband; George B. Deane and Rosanna Deane, his wife; William Wood and Anna Wood, his wife; William Page, Henry Banta and Mary E. Banta, his wife, and Victor P. Richard, defendants. Amended summons for relief. (Complaint not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 229 Grand street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 12, 1867.

SLOSSON & FELLOWS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of March, 1867.

SLOSSON & FELLOWS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50c., cancelled.] mh29-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF BENJAMIN IRVING, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him Aug. 30, 1853, for an improvement in steam-boilers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 30th day of August, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF SHERBURNE C. BLODGETT, of Bridgeboro, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, anti-dated July 3, 1853, for an improvement in Hemming and Cording Umbrella Covers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of July, 1867. It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of April, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of May, 1867:

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of one hundred Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

Two panels of one hundred Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I and II.

Two panels of one hundred and four Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts I and II.

Two panels of one hundred and four Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I and II.

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PARROT AND cage; very tame and an excellent talker. Apply No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible] STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer

OTTAWA, Capt. [illegible]

From Antwerp.......SATURDAY, March 30

From New-York.......SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.......$[illegible]

Steerage.......[illegible]

From Antwerp—First Cabin.......[illegible]

Steerage.......[illegible]

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.......$[illegible] | Steerage.......$67 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to

[illegible] & CO., No. 5 Chambers-st.

$90. $100. $120.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.

FROM NEW-YORK TO BREST, FRANCE.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted with especial reference to this service will leave New-York

April 16. May 28. July 2.

Taking first-class passengers only.

Passage in gold or its equivalent for April trip

$90. $100. $120.

according to size and location of room.

For full information and passage apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

For freight to W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI.......April 10

TARIFA.......April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.......$100 Gold.

Steerage.......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of passage, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY.....April 13

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY.....April 17

CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.....April 20

EDINBURGH.......WEDNESDAY.....April 24

CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.....April 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA, Prowse.......SATURDAY, Apr. 13

HELVETIA, Thompson.......SATURDAY, Apr. 20

LOUISIANA, Harrington.......SATURDAY, Apr. 27

PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.......SATURDAY, May 4

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75, according to location of stateroom, all having equal privileges in the saloon.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.

ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$150

Second Cabin Passage.......100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$125

Second Cabin Passage.......80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, April 13.

CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, April 27.

WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, May 11.

ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, May 25.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.

REDUCTION OF RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $[illegible], currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for

LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

BRITANNIA, Laird, sails SATURDAY, April 13.

HIBERNIA, Munro, sails SATURDAY, April 20.

UNITED KINGDOM, Smith, sails SATURDAY, April 27, from the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $[illegible] and $[illegible], according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, April 20

PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....SATURDAY, May 4

VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....SATURDAY, May 18

EUROPE.......Lemarie.....SATURDAY, June 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $105.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13

MISSISSIPPI.......C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27

FULTON.......C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11

GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25

ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8

MISSISSIPPI.......G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS.......$120

SECOND-CLASS.......70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.

JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, April 22.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 22.

MERRIMAC, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, June 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......April 20 | SATURDAY.......May 18

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.......$45

Passage money to Havana.......50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE.....Adams.....THURSDAY, April 18

EAGLE.......Greene.....THURSDAY, April 25

COLUMBIA.......Barton.....THURSDAY, May 2

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP IDAHO, [illegible], Master, will leave Pier No. [illegible], on Saturday, April [illegible], at 12 M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. [illegible]

First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

[illegible]

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. Wm. Webb.......May 4

New steamer.......May 18

For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of £1 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.

DE JONGE & CO.
No. [illegible] Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. Jeff. Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge.

APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Watkins.

APRIL 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. ———, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Reduced rates of passage and freight.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 2,500 TONS BURDEN, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on SATURDAY, April 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer

AMERICA, CAPT. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and MOSES TAYLOR will make the next run, leaving New-York May 10.

NEW CALIFORNIA FREIGHT LINE VIA PANAMA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS!!!

GREATLY REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT!!!!

A first-class steamer will be dispatched on April 12, to Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamer OREGONIAN, 3,000 tons burden, which will positively sail from San Francisco on April 15. Another steamer will follow from here on May 1, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamer IDAHO, and regularly thereafter, semi-monthly; further particulars will be announced in a few days.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. Lebby, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. Crowell, having large cargo capacity, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida.

Freight received during all working hours.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, April 18.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, April 25.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Saturday, April 13.

SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Saturday, April 20.

Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. Blakeman, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship

ASHLAND, Capt. Norton

will leave on SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

E. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship

GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow April 20.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 13.

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

PARIS EXPOSITION.

United States Passports, indispensably necessary for travelers, issued by

I. SPENCER SMITH,
Notary and Passport Agent,
(Cut this out.) No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 8.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliari, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.

PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,

(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,

(Successors to Wall & Braunsdorf,)

offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of

PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE,

to the public at Wholesale Prices.

AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.—D. FOLEY, NO. 450 6TH-AV., between 27th and 28th sts., offers to the public his well assorted stock of furniture 10 per cent. less for the same class of goods than can be purchased in the City; all goods warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, [illegible] G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. [illegible] Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. [illegible] warranted and delivered free. [illegible]

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor and chamber suits, mattresses, &c., at cost, to close the business by the first of May. R. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE-SLAT SPRING-BED saves one mattress; no leather or strings about them; durable, luxurious; $[illegible] to $18. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. [illegible] Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On the evenings of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock precisely,

at the [illegible] ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, [illegible]

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

FRIDAY EVENING,

the entire collection of [illegible]

JOHN WILLIAMSON,

consisting of his most [illegible] works of [illegible], comprising landscapes, [illegible] and [illegible], all richly framed.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

the entire PRIVATE COLLECTION of [illegible] FORMED [illegible] the collection of a WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR of this City going abroad, comprising one of the finest and most important works of EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, painted for the present owner.

ALSO,

THE ITALIAN LOVERS,

by H. MAY, of Paris, painted to order and considered his chef d'œuvre, with works by

E. Frere,
Giroux,
Johannot,
Lemmens,
C. Erdmann,
Vander Eycken,
Toussaint,
G. L. Brown,
Carl Hübner,
Jordan,
A. Achenbach,
Pickel,
Chatel,
C. Wouters,
[illegible]
Rossi of Rome,
David,
Willems,
Kruseman,
Van Ville,
C. Hoguet,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Also a number of fine old ORIGINAL PICTURES, purchased at the sale of a well-known connoisseur in Paris during the present owner's residence in Europe, embracing

A SUPERB CABINET PICTURE, by GREUZE, "THE FOUR SEASONS," by WATTEAU, with examples of

Boucher,
Lancret,
Spagnoletto,
Guido,
A. Caracci,
Borgognoni,
and others.
Murillo,
Guercino,
Brueghel,

They will be on exhibition as above on and from Tuesday, 9th instant, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the two evenings preceding sale until 10 P. M.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 255 Livingston-st., near Nevins:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold-figured brocatel, with slip covers; carved rosewood brocatel top centre-table; rosewood marble-top corner etagere; crimson reps; window curtains, cords and tassels; rosewood eng. chairs in figured damask; elegant bronze groups and figures; mantel ornaments; rosewood marble-top console tables; crimson and gold mantel covers; rosewood marble-top side tables; elegant Parian and bisque figures; etagere ornaments; china and decorated mantel vases; crimson cloth curtains, lace do., rosewood bookcases, engravings, &c. Also, fine gilt frame oil-paintings, window-shades, &c.

HALL—Oil-cloth, mahogany hat-stand, door-rugs, brass stair rods, Brussels stair carpet, &c.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters and paillasses, rosewood brocatel top dressing bureaus, washstands, engravings, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, sofas and arm-chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany centre tables, mahogany marble-top side tables, mahogany marble-top sideboards, bedsteads, maple cane-seat chairs, mahogany dressing bureaus, oak extension dining-table, marble-top buffet, chairs in green leather, lounge in green leather, china, crockery, glassware, plated-ware, &c.; Kitchen furniture, &c.

Take either the South or Fulton ferry.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

FINE IMPORTED GLASSWARE, consisting of clarets, champagnes, sherries, hocks, lagerbeer, ales and every kind suitable for bar-rooms, hotels and private families, fruit and preserve jars, &c. Also, about 15 cases chimneys, all shapes and sizes, for gas and kerosene.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 12th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 2[illegible] East 19th-st., first house east of 3d-av.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at the residence, No. 58 10th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 17 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Edward A. Lawrence, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE & FOULKE,

Office No. 111 Broadway.

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, at 12 o'clock, LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction that substantial and thoroughly well-built five-story and cellar brick store (and lot) No. 329 Washington-st., with a front on said street of 27 feet 2 inches by 77 feet in depth. This certainly is an opportunity rarely met with for investment, and for the purposes of storage or any business, whatever may be its nature, its thorough construction and desirable location render it unequaled. The two stores adjoining may be purchased if desired. This property will be held at private sale until the day above mentioned. For maps, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or of the auctioneers.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to the 16th day of April, 1867, at the same hour and place.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PIER AND BULKHEAD AT AUCTION.

By order of the heirs of Mr. John Schermerhorn, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST., NORTH RIVER.—The north half of Pier No. 11 and the south half of the bulkhead between Nos. 11 and 12, on the North River, foot of Carlisle-st., immediately adjoining the property belonging to the estate of Lewis A. Depau, Esq.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 13, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 18[illegible].

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 21, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtoc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtod27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1866. de28-lawtoja31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1867. fe1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON WEST [illegible]-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building):

WEST [illegible]-ST.—The two desirable four-story English basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 161 and 161½ West [illegible]-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs.; houses each 18x50 ft., in good order and contain all the conveniences; have baths, water-closets, &c.; will rent for $1,200 each; lots 18x98.9; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK, BONDS, &c., &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, the thirteenth day of April, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of [illegible], deceased, the following described securities:

	Par value.
4 shares Academy of Music	$1,000
[illegible] shares Columbian [illegible] Insurance Company	100
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company	100
[illegible] shares [illegible] City Fire Insurance Company	50
4 Bonds of the Union Club, (New-York City,) 7 per cent	500

INSURANCE SCRIP.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Stock Scrip of 1854	[illegible]
Stock Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]
Policy Scrip of [illegible]	[illegible]

COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policy Scrip of 1866	400

Also, by order of the surviving Executor of Edward C. Center, deceased, the following described securities:

	Par value.
10 Bonds Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Eastern extension, of 1875, 7 per cent	$1,000
2 Bonds of the Union Club, (New-York City,) 7 per cent	500
[illegible] shares Michigan Central Railroad Company	100
[illegible] shares United States Warehouse Company	100
50 shares United States Trust Company of New-York	100
400 shares Panama Railroad Company	100

INSURANCE SCRIP.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Stock Scrip of 1863	20
Stock Scrip of 1864	30
Stock Scrip of 1865	5

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock, at their Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, No. 23 5th-av., corner 14th-st., a large and very fine collection of original Paintings, contributed by the following favorite American artists, viz:

James M. Hart,
S. Colman,
J. F. Cropsey,
W. Holberton,
J. H. Dolph,
Mrs. J. H. Beers,
R. Irwin,
J. H. Wright,
H. Martin,
F. T. Vance,
J. F. Weir,
and others.
Jervis McEntee,
V. Nehlig,
H. A. Loop,
H. Van Ingen,
J. Hope,
G. W. Waters,
T. A. Richards,
J. La Farge,
E. Parton,
F. G. S. Melbye,
F. A. Butman,
Alex. Wust,
J. R. Brevoort,
J. R. Bristol,
Winslow Homer,
T. L. Smith,
G. Perkins,
A. H. Wyant,
W. Morgan,
A. Parton,
R. M. Pratt,
T. L. Smith.

Also,

AN INVOICE OF FINE FOREIGN PICTURES, BY

C. Troyon,
G. de Vogel,
Vanderburgh,
Henri Bource,
T. C. Cool,
C. Foster,
W. Diaz,
J. Harlor,
Van Ostrand, &c.

The above are particularly worthy of the attention of the art public, most of them being the latest and best representative works of the respective artists, and will be sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition day and evening, free, on and after Monday, 8th inst.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture; Axminster, medallion, velvet, Brussels, ingrain, tapestry, and three-ply carpets, elegant gilt frame French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle, do. reps, blue do., black walnut do. in blue and crimson reps, rosewood bookcases, wardrobes, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, black walnut do., Turkish easy-chairs in reps and brocatelle, hair, straw, feather and husk mattresses, pillows, bolsters, paillasses, &c., patent washstands and tables, black walnut, rosewood and mahogany extension dining tables, round do., mahogany suites in hair-cloth, china, crockery, glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Rosewood piano-fortes.

Rosewood marble bed six pocket billiard table, with cues and balls.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, rockaway carriage, suitable for either country and hotel use, in good order; has two seats; will hold six persons; can be used with one or two horses.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 115 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.,

ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Most of which was made by Messrs. Marcotte & Co.

Large pier and mantle mirrors, Wilton and velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, parlor suites covered in silk brocatel, fancy chairs and tables, an elegant grand action pianoforte, cost $1,200; rosewood etageres, glass doors, small do., round tables, &c.

DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY—Black-walnut buffet, chairs, couch, clocks and vases, bronzes, Hobe's black walnut extension table, iron slides, chairs, &c., &c.

BEDROOM—Rosewood and black walnut shaving-stand, bookcases, side tables, lined with satinwood, cottage suites, various descriptions, mattresses, pillows, &c., and other articles to be found in the catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 12, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:

FRESH SORRENTO ORANGES.

4,894 boxes fresh Sorrento oranges.

Cargo brig *Nellie*, from Naples.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESTONE, L. I., AT AUCTION, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER GOING ABROAD.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

WHITESTONE.—The beautiful residence of John Cryder, Esq., on Long Island Sound, comprising about 38 acres, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, at the junction of East River with the Sound, only 12 miles from New-York. Mansion 50 feet square, with all conveniences, piazzas front and rear, very substantially built, and in perfect order throughout; large barn, carriage-house and stables, gardener's cottage, and all necessary outbuildings; icehouse filled and supplied from a pond on the place. The grounds have a water front of [illegible], sand and gravel beach, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres; pasture and woodland, 18 acres; great variety of fruit and fine natural and ornamental trees. Its proximity to the City, with which there are almost hourly means of communication, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing, fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of the City. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHEAST CORNER HESTER AND BAXTER STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of D. D. Briggs and A. W. Leggett, Executors of Phillip Briggs, deceased, viz.:

HESTER-ST.—The valuable lot with the buildings, No. 107 Hester-st., northeast corner of Baxter-st. Lot 25x50 feet.

BAXTER-ST.—The two valuable lots with buildings, Nos. 133 and 135 Baxter-st., 50 feet north of Hester-st. Each lot 25x50 feet. Possession May 1, 1867.

Maps, &c. at No. 3 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The three valuable lots, with the three-story and attic brick houses, Nos. 465, 467 and 469 Washington-st., between Watts and Hoboken sts. Lots each about 15.3x61 feet. A portion may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture of four-story house, removed to the salesrooms for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, rich rosewood and black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, best hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved oak sideboard, Turkish lounges and chairs, centre and extension tables, two elegant black walnut Plimpton bedsteads, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glassware, silver-plated ware and cutlery. Goods must be removed next day after sale.

Wm. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE OF THE HOTEL De L'Europe, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 12 and 13, at 10 o'clock each day. This is really good substantial furniture; best quality of curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, about sixty rooms, the bed linen of the very best. For particulars see *Herald*. Catalogues ready. N. B.—Persons purchasing at this sale can have their furniture put in a room until the 1st of May.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 3 Murray-st., near City Hall.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residences of owners, or at the commodious salesrooms.

N. B.—An assortment of furniture constantly on hand at private sale.

J. Cole, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 1,000 LOTS.—On 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and on 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st sts., Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. This sale offers great inducements for speculation or investment, in the neighborhood of the new Ferry Railroad, &c. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st.

J. Cole, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 LOTS AND GORES, NINTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—To be sold on MONDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 200 lots and gores situate on Ralph, Howard and Saratoga avs. and Butler and Douglass sts. Well worthy the attention of those seeking investments or for speculation. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—A valuable country seat in the village of Oyster Bay to be sold at auction by Wm. Mitchell, at the Octagon Hotel, in said village, on 23d April inst., at 2 P. M. It is situated on the road leading to Cold Spring, and adjoins the land of John A. Weeks, Esq., and the steamboat landing. It contains about 25 acres, and has on it a good dwelling-house and a fine front on the harbor, and commands a splendid view. Also about 21 acres of woodland.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED hospital property, consisting of 317 bedsteads, iron and wood; 1,275 towels, 73 woolen blankets, 434 sheets, 326 pairs of drawers, 110 cotton shirts, 129 counterpanes, 51 wooden buckets, &c. &c., will be sold at public auction on David's Island, New-York Harbor, on TUESDAY, April 16, at 2 P. M. Bidders can reach David's Island by Government boat leaving the Battery at 10 A. M. For transportation apply to the Quartermaster.

GEO. M. McGILL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army.

REMOVALS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

WILL REMOVE ON THE 1ST OF MAY TO NO. 112 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Opposite Academy of Music.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible], on May 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR.......MAX MARETZEK.

GRAND REVIVAL OF MEYERBEER'S L'AFRICAINE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 12,

First performance this season of Meyerbeer's last work,

L'AFRICAINE.

With entirely new scenery, by Messrs. Calyo and Hayes; new dresses by Sig. [illegible] and Mme. [illegible]; Appointments by [illegible].

INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

THE ARION SOCIETY

have kindly volunteered for the occasion their cooperation, and will sing the Choruses of Priests in the third act, together with the regular Chorus of the Opera.

The principal characters by the following artists:

Signora CARMEN POCH,
Signora ORTOLANI,
Sig. MAZZOLENI, Sig. BERNARDI,
Sig. BELLINI, Sig. ANTONUCCI,
Sig. BAOELL, Sig. [illegible],
Sig. MULLER, Sig. [illegible],
Mlle. KRUGER, Sig. [illegible].

Conductor.......CARL BERGMANN.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) GRAND MATINEE.

Only time at a Matinee and positively last time of THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

ON MONDAY—L'AFRICAINE.

TUESDAY (by general request)—CRISPINO.

The sale of Reserved Seats or Tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box-office of the Academy, J. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE.

Director.......MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, April 13, at 1.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

Positively only time at a MATINEE and last performance of

THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL OPERA BUFFO, THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

TICKETS TO THE MATINEE $1 50 EACH

To all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets can now be obtained at all the usual places.

LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO.

IRVING HALL—SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Fourth Night of Mr. D. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 12.

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME AS FOLLOWS:

Lizzie Lindsay, The Flowers o' the Forest, Jack o' Hageldean, Colleen Herrin, Tulloch Gorum, Saw ye my Wee Thing, Auld Robin Gray, The Land o' the Leal, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace Bled, Get up an' Bar the Door, O, Auld Lang Syne.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pullman ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL—MATINEE.

MR. J. N. PATTISON

respectfully begs to announce his

FIRST MATINEE

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Doors open at 2, to begin at 3 o'clock.

The following artists will assist:

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Soprano,
Miss CLEMENTINE LEVEY, Pianist,
(Her first appearance.)
GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. IGNATZ POLLACK, Baritone,
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG, Violoncello Soloist,
Mr. GROSCURTH, Conductor.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the music-stores and Irving Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.

Thirty-third Grand Sunday Concert.

SUNDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock.

L. F. HARRISON, Director.

Last appearance, previous to his departure for Europe, of Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

The following orchestral works will be performed:

LISZT "PRELUDES."

Overtures to "William Tell" and "Rienzi," "The Standard Bearer," "L'Eclair" and "Le Madeline."

The following artists will also assist:

Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist,
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Public rehearsal No. 14 on SATURDAY, April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 13, 1½ P. M.	Friday, April 12, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 16, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 15, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, April 18, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, April 17, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 19, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, April 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, April 25, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, April 24, 7 A. M.
Saturday, April 27, 12 M.	Friday, April 26, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, April 30, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 29, 12 M.

APRIL—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 11th....11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th.......10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th....2 P. M.	Monday, 15th.......1 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th...7 A. M.
Wednesday, 17th. 3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th.....7½ A. M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

RAILROAD TIME.—THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 4 P. M. for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare [illegible] cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 1:20 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11:[illegible] P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.

11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.

3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.

4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.

5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE splendidly-furnished steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY NEXT, April 14:

Leave New-York, foot Barclay-st... 10 30 A. M. 4 30 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot Centre-st.......8 00 A. M. 2 00 P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:35 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:32, and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:32 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 12,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, NO. 263 FOURTH-AVENUE, corner 21st-st., continues to extract teeth under Nitrous Gas, at 50 cents each. New Style of Gold and Plating sets at $20 and $25. Handsome Rubber sets at $12. Teeth filled from $1 upward.

OFFICE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following by-law has been adopted by the Directors of this Company, regulating the election of Directors, viz.:

"No transfer of stock shall be made for thirty days next preceding the annual election of Directors."

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.

IMMENSE HIT!

THE GREAT LOCAL ROMANCE,

entitled

STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

THE FIRE! THE FIRE!! THE FIRE!!!

in which scene will be introduced

A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE IN ACTIVE OPERATION.

THE MUSEUM MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER.

THE SPACIOUS SALOONS FILLED

WITH OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES,

on exhibition at all hours,

FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!

MADAME HINDS, THE BEARDED LADY.

A GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,

COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL [illegible], &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.......Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

TO-NIGHT BENEFIT OF

MRS. MARIE WILKINS,

on which occasion will be played Sheridan Knowles' delightful Comedy of

THE LOVE CHASE.

Mrs. MARIE WILKINS.....as.....WIDOW GREEN

Miss LUCIE KEELER.....as.....CONSTANCE

Mr. MARK SMITH.....as.....SIR WM. FONDLOVE

Mr. LEWIS BAKER.....as.....WILDRAKE

Mr. D. H. HARKINS.....as.....WALLER

AND

THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) BENEFIT of Mr. MARK SMITH. Miss LACOSTE will appear.

MONDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND, and last night of the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The eminently successful

RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY

will appear again THIS EVENING in the great spectacular opera, received so rapturously last evening by a CROWDED and FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE, the

ENCHANTRESS,
ENCHANTRESS,
ENCHANTRESS,

with all its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, BRILLIANT EFFECTS, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC and UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH of CAST. Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, WYLIE, PEAKS, ARNOLD, Miss THERESE WOOD, and GRAND CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

LITTLE BAREFOOT. LITTLE BAREFOOT.

ASSISTED BY MR. JAMES W. COLLIER.

SATURDAY—ONLY BAREFOOT MATINEE.

AND SECOND MITCHELL MATINEE.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. O. BOWERS.......Manager

LAST NIGHTS

Of the talented young artists,

MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES.

CAMILLE. CAMILLE. CAMILLE.
CAMILLE. CAMILLE.
CAMILLE. CAMILLE. CAMILLE.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

At 1½ o'clock.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

MR. G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,

LITTLE BOY BLUE AND HUSH-A-BYE BABY;

Or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER,

produced in a style of

UNEQUALED SPLENDOR.

NEW TRICKS, NEW TRANSFORMATIONS,

New Scenery, Dresses, Properties and Effects,

Novel Machinery, Music, Singing and Dancing.

CLOWN.......G. L. FOX

PANTALOON.......C. K. FOX

Supported by Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.

Seats secured one week in advance.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES.

Newburgh, N. Y.

MRS. JULIA A. BOGARDUS, PRINCIPAL.

Parents and guardians will here find for their daughters and wards the comforts of a Christian home, with the advantages of a thorough education. For circulars address the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.

Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, Principal. The Forty-third semi-annual session will commence May 1. Location, seven hours from New-York; unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; $400 per year. Circulars upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass.—A safe, healthy and delightful home for 30 boys; instruction thorough and practical. Summer term will commence April 15; Circulars upon application.

E. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

GERMANY.—BOARD AND TUITION MAY BE had for a few young ladies in Hanau, a pleasant city near Frankfort, O. M.; best references. For particulars address Dr. HINKEL, General Post-office Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 12 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A thorough and earnest Church-school for young ladies. The Spring quarter opens April 10. The prospectus may be had by addressing the Rector, Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, CONN.—Spring term commences May 1. Terms $225 per year. Send for Catalogue. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys, reopens in new building April 24. Inspection solicited. H. W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. The Spring term will commence April 16. Address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGlish lady of experience wishes an engagement to teach English, with music and French. Address M. G., Station G.

PARKER ACADEMY.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal. REV. W. PECK.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS AND SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—A French lady accustomed to teaching, and possessing some means, would like to form a partnership with an American lady having an established school; or would accept the position of principal and French teacher in some institution; no objection to go South or West. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE English branches desires a position, as governess in a private school; would make an engagement for the present or Fall Term; best of references given. Address Box No. 2[illegible] Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A GOOD MUSICIAN and speaks French fluently, wishes to meet with a respectable family where instruction will be taken as an equivalent to board; good references. Address A. D. M., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, OF first-class capacity, to educate three young boys and a girl. Address, stating experience and qualifications, Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, ANXIOUS TO RETURN to Germany, would like to engage as companion or governess in a family going to Europe; she is a competent teacher, speaks several languages, and has excellent references. Address V. D. Y., Box No. 117 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 22d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, dark bay, well matched and stylish; a curtain carriage and park phaeton, nearly new and in first-rate order. Also, double and single harness. Can be seen daily at the private stable No. 13 East 26th-st., before 12 o'clock M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUPE AND barouche, made to order by John R. Lawrence and Wood Brothers, and must be sold for want of use. Apply at the private stable, No. 220 West 23d-st., where it can be seen and prices.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, well broken to both double and single harness; also a fancy turnout seat open wagon, with set of harness, &c. Can be seen at Bradley's Livery Stables, No. 5 East 31st-st.; ask for WILLIAM CAVANAGH.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR exchange, or sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A TROTTER FOR SALE—CHESTNUT, 15 hands, rangy built, kind and sound; can show 40 or better, and good pole mare. Call at No. 10 East 31st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, WITH POLE AND shafts; park phaeton and single phaeton, by best City makers; in perfect order. At private stable No. 65 West 44th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. Lester Wallack

As a desire has been generally expressed for a repetition of the several comedies presented during the benefit season at this establishment, announcement is respectfully made that

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME

has been arranged, permitting them to be given as follows, with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, ORIGINAL MUSIC, and a POWERFUL CAST.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 12,

Poole's celebrated comedy entitled

PAUL PRY,

concluding with the ever-popular comedy of

RURAL FELICITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 13,

SERIOUS FAMILY and

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

MONDAY EVENING, April 15,

BOUCICAULT'S LAST GREAT SUCCESS, entitled

HUNTED DOWN;

OR, THE

TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,

and the favorite farce of

THE LAUGHING HYENA.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 16,

SIMPSON & CO. and FOUR GENTLEMAN.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12, 1867,

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE

BLACK CROOK,

with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,

AND THE

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

THIRTY-FIFTH GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY, April 13, 1867, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle.......$1

Family Circle.......50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......Director

MATINEES at 2½,

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME

OF SPIRITED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

MR. JAMES E. COOKE

IN HIS GREAT FOUR HORSE ACT.

EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER.

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

and all the principal artists of the

INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE

will appear in a

NOVEL, VARIED AND EXCITING

display of difficult and extraordinary acts of

EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC SKILL.

TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, 806 BROADWAY

HARTZ. LAST WEEK BUT ONE

HARTZ. LAST WEEK BUT ONE

Last week in New-York of the

INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.

THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.

Every night at 8.

LAST MATINEES, SATURDAY, April 13 and 20, at 2

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'dway

The most popular and fashionable company of the City.

The Two Doves. 100th night of Look out fr

The only Leon. Cinder-leon. His Carpetbag.

Hunted Down. Flower Dance. Naughty Girls.

The Banjo Solo. Demon Dance. Dandy Niggers

MONDAY, April 15, first appearance Mr. EPH HORN.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 AND 4 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.

G. W. H. GRIFFIN.......Manager

THE FAMILY RESORT.

First appearance of Mr. G. W. CLARKE, Comedian.

First week of the BURLESQUE OPERA

THE BRIGANDINA; OR, FATAL LOVE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., open day and evening. Subscription $20 a year.

THE BELMONT GALLERY.—THE PRIVATE gallery of AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., will be opened to the public for five days, commencing TUESDAY, the 9th, ending SATURDAY, 13th inst., the proceeds of the exhibition being given to the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association. Admission, $1. Entrance, No. 3 East 18th-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

EXHIBITION OF A NEW ORGAN erected in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in 14th-st., near 6th-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. H. B. BROWN and J. P. MORGAN will preside. Admission free. The organ was built by J. H. & C. L. Odell, and contains the celebrated patent composition movements. Any person infringing on this patent will be dealt with according to law.

A LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE French Evangelical Church will be held in the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. and SATURDAY, April 13 from 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE freedmen, under the auspices of members of the Society of Friends, will be opened at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner Broadway and 28th-st., on the 8th of April, at 12 M., continuing the remainder of the week.

LECTURES.

A. A. FAVARGER HAVING ACCEDED to the earnest request of a few friends, has determined, before quitting the country, to form two more French classes for a course of two months, one to meet in the morning, the other early in the evening. Mr. Favarger will also give one hour or two a week to a small private class of persons who have learnt French under his tuition, or others who are advanced enough for general reading and conversation.

Mr. Favarger may be found at No. 9 University-place, from MONDAY, 15th, to THURSDAY, 18th, from 8½ to 9, from 1 to 2 and from 5½ to 6.

The class once begun, no new member admitted.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $225. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos for sale and to rent. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE.—PIANOS TO LET and sold on installments at prices below competition.

L. P. CUMMINGS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Recent cases cured in a very short time. Where cases are of long standing, however, the patient will best appreciate the treatment. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, WHICH IS ONE SYMPTOM OF SYPHILIS, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER which causes a too frequent passage of the urine, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 22 Centre-st. between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c. $1 50.

E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

$50 WILL BE GIVEN IN ANY CASE wherein the GOLDEN DROPS fail to remove rheumatism entirely from the system. Used inwardly; 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Office No. 215 Broome, near Norfolk-st. Consultations free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $5, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for the cure of special diseases of both sexes by Dr. GRINDLE, at No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Radical cure for fistula.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, April 11, 1867.

CENTRAL RAILROAD VETO.

The confident predictions of a veto were justified to-day by the presentation of the message in the Senate.

The debate attracted crowded lobbies, and apparently-excited breathless attention this morning in the Senate Chamber. The large numbers of public men attracted by the two State Conventions, and the hearty delegation of capitalists, gave unusual importance to the occasion, apart from the interest of the subject.

Senator Pierson, (Rep.,) after the reading of the message, moved to lay it on the table. He said the importance of the document required time for its proper consideration. He pointed out the partial manner in which the author of the document regarded the earnings of the road alone, and that he had not presented the other side—the disbursements. He said the people of the State at large had, through their legislative representatives, three times already passed this measure, which was to him the most emphatic popular indorsement possible, while the opposition to it was based entirely upon local and interested motives. He desired that time for mature deliberation should be afforded, if only as a mark of respect to the Governor.

Senator O'Donnell, Republican, opposed the motion. He urged the expediency of immediate concurrence with the Executive veto. He dwelt at length upon the previous action by the Legislature on this application of the Central Railroad, and insisted that the popular voice along the line of the road was strongly against the measure; in his district it was overwhelming.

Senator Pierson alluded to the action of Senator O'Donnell on the Midland road, complimenting the Senator upon the ardor with which he could be found advocating and voting upon opposite sides of the same issue.

Senator O'Donnell explained his vote upon the Midland Road. He argued that if this Central Railroad measure had been three times passed by successive Legislatures, it had also been three times vetoed by the Executive who had sent in his refusal to-day, and he had been triumphantly reëlected. He reviewed the Consolidation Act, and claimed that the capital stock of the Central was ranging at and above par in the market, and it did not need this aid. Those who were dissatisfied with their investment could change it at their option.

Senator Henry C. Murphy, Democrat, defended his vote on the bill, and contrasted his position and the interests of his district on the measure with those which prevailed in Senator O'Donnell's county. He and his constituents favored the bill, as it would provide a sufficient fund for the proper improvement of the road, and enable higher rates of speed to be adopted. He argued that the motion to lay on the table for future and deliberate consideration was demanded by every consideration of propriety and justice in the premises.

Senator Andrews, Republican, said he had made up his own convictions, and had accordingly taken decided ground on this measure. He had been prepared to vote at once upon the motion, but hearing the Senator (O'Donnell) dare Senators to record their votes for any delay in the consideration of the message, he had changed his view, and would now vote to lay it over. The Senator had intimated the prevalence of rumors and improper motives, but of this also he was heedless.

Senator H. C. Murphy also alluded to the intimation of Senator O'Donnell in regard to rumors and the tone of the Press on this measure. He was not to be biased by such influences. He scouted the clamor which had been raised by Wall-street stockbrokers, and repudiated the imputations which invidious and interested speculators had fomented to influence either the vote of the Executive or the vote of the Legislature.

Every Senator being in his place, the vote was taken, and the motion to lay on the table was carried twenty to twelve, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Bennett, Chambers, Collins, E. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Godard, Kline, La Bau, Lent, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sutherland, Wilbor, Wolcott, Wood—20.

Nays—Messrs. Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Humphrey, Low, Nicks, O'Donnell, Sessions, Stanford White, Williams—12.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS LAST EVENING.

Barely a quorum was present at the session of the Assembly last evening. The Democratic members were mainly in attendance at Tweddle Hall, and the House had rather a dull time of it. Third reading of bills was laid aside by vote for the purpose of taking up general orders. The only measure of importance thus brought under consideration was the one to appropriate $250,000 in aid of the

CHENANGO CANAL EXTENSION.

This awakened considerable interest, and a spirited discussion ensued. Speaker Pitts made a sharp attack on the bill, pronouncing the extension a humbug, and that any further appropriations in aid thereof would be extremely unwise—simply squandering the public moneys.

Messrs. Littlejohn, Bruce and Roberts, all Republicans, repelled these charges in short speeches, claiming that the work is one of great moment to the State at large, as by the extension a direct line of communication will be opened to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, and that, as nearly all of the work is now under contract, to refuse appropriations sufficient to complete it would be putting the State under liability for heavy damages.

The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND.

In the Assembly, this morning, an attempt was made to bring up the Broadway Underground Bill, but it proved unsuccessful. The House has got in bad humor, and squelches any and every effort to move forward bills out of order. "Unanimous consent" cannot be obtained under any pretext, because nearly every member has some pet measure he desires to push forward, and is aware the entire House cannot be accommodated in this manner, and therefore goes against any preferences.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

A bill amending the law for the incorporation of colleges and academies passed the Senate to-day. The amendments are as follows:

The capital stock of any such academy shall not exceed $100,000.

And this section is added:

No academy which may hereafter be incorporated by the Regents of the University shall be permitted to participate in the distribution of the literature fund until, in addition to a compliance with the other requirements of law, the said Regents are satisfied that the academy lot, building, library and philosophical and chemical apparatus are of [illegible] at least $5,000.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill has yet to go to the Assembly.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Albany, Thursday, April 11.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the charter of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of New-York.

For the improvement of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Relative to the term of office of the Marshal of New-York.

Providing for public urinals in New-York.

To facilitate the construction of the St. Lawrence Valley Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

For the improvement of Genesee-street, Syracuse.

Amending the act authorizing certain towns to take stock in the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

Abolishing rate bills in connection with the State Free School Bill.

Authorizing churches to erect free churches or chapels.

For the preservation of order at public meetings, and for the protection of public halls.

Authorizing a review by Assessors of their assessment rolls.

Regulating the height of Dam No. 5 on the Oswego Canal.

Providing for an armory for the Thirtieth Regiment.

Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands to be occupied as sites for lighthouses.

The Poughkeepsie Water and Sewerage Bill.

The Watertown Consolidation School Bill.

Incorporating the Oswego Historical Association.

Amending the act relative to the collection of arrears of personal taxes in New-York.

Mr. Low asked unanimous consent that a message be sent to the Governor asking for the return of the Central Railroad Fare Bill.

Mr. White objected.

Mr. Sessions inquired the object of the mover.

Mr. Low replied that his object was to move an amendment limiting the operations of the bill to two years.

Mr. White withdrew his objection.

Mr. Crowley renewed the objection.

For the improvement of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

To regulate the cutting of ice in the Hudson River.

Incorporating the Peabody Educational Fund.

Incorporating Waflinger's Turnpike and Navigation Company.

Authorizing the construction of a canal bridge at the village of Fort Ann.

The Private Secretary of the Governor appeared within the bar and presented a message from His Excellency vetoing the Central Railroad Fare Bill.

After the reading of the message, and brief remarks by Messrs. Pierson and H. C. Murphy, for the bill, and by Mr. O'Donnell against it, it was laid on the table by a vote of 20 to 12.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charter of the Hope Fire Insurance Company.

To create a Board of Trustees for the Town of Morrisania.

To enable National Banks to become State Banking Associations.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill authorizing the Town of Rome to borrow money for educational purposes. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

A communication was received from Police Justice Connolly, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, giving a detailed version of the [illegible] existing between himself and Superintendent [illegible].

The evening session was occupied [illegible] of the bill making a appropriation to pay awards made by Canal Appraisers and the Canal Board, and for extraordinary canal repairs.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the trustees of [illegible] College.

On motion of Mr. [illegible], the bill for the protection of persons traveling on the Fourth-avenue, was recommitted to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to regulate the scale of rents of dwelling-houses in the Metropolitan District.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the City of Syracuse to raise money to purchase a steam fire-engine, and to pay the floating debt of the city.

To authorize Inspectors of State Prisons to negotiate for ten thousand acres of timbered lands for the use of the Clinton Prison, said negotiation to be subject to the ratification of the next Legislature.

To extend New-York-avenue, Richmond County.

Relative to military exemptions in Kings County.

In relation to the election of School Commissioners in the City of Oswego.

Mr. Wood moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Underground Railroad Bill.

Motion lost by a vote of 32 to 54.

Recess.

3:30 P. M.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize towns in Westchester County to aid in the construction of the New-York and Housatonic Railroad Company.

Relating to the keeping and storing of combustible and explosive materials in the City of New-York, and to create a bureau for the prevention of fires in said City.

To amend the act relative to Police Courts in New-York City.

To provide for the election of Receiver of Taxes in Yonkers.

To change the time for holding the Circuit Court in Lewis County.

To amend the act establishing a Recorder's Court in Utica.

To grant to William Orton, Charles G. Leigh, Charles Howard, and their associates, successors and assigns, an exclusive right to lay telegraphic cables from this State to the Empire of France and to work the same.

To regulate tenement and lodging houses in New-York and Brooklyn.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED COMPLETE.

To improve the New-York Lumber Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the Security Life Insurance Company.

To incorporate the American Trades Agency.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Rochester Iron Moulders' Association.

To amend the charter of the Village of Jamaica.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

To authorize certain towns in the Counties of Ulster, Sullivan and Orange to issue bonds and take stock in Rondout and Port Jervis Railroad.

To provide for enlargement of the locks on the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and to provide for improvement of the Champlain Canal, it makes no appropriation.

In relation to Industrial School Association, Brooklyn, Eastern District, it directs the Common Council of Brooklyn to appropriate $10,000.

The Speaker moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to create a Metropolitan Harbor District and create a Board of Wharves and Piers therein. Carried—76 to 31.

After discussion, progress was reported at 12 o'clock, and the bill made the special order for 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Adjourned.

Veto of the New-York Central Railroad Fare Bill.

State of New-York, Executive Department, }
Albany, April 11, 1867. }

To the Senate:

I herewith return without my approval the bill entitled "An act regulating the carrying of passengers and property on the New-York Central and other railroads of this state."

Section first of this bill declares that "it shall be lawful for the New-York Central Railroad Company hereafter to demand and receive two and a half cents per mile for each and every passenger transported on their road, with his or her ordinary baggage." The second section provides that "it shall be the duty of every railroad company in this State to carry freight offered to it from this State with as much dispatch as possible; and all freight offered at any freight station of any such road, to the extent of the capacity of the company's warehouses at the place where offered, shall be sent therefrom within ten days after the receipt of such freight, unless prevented by accident, the direction of the consignee, or unavoidable causes; and no discriminations in regard to dispatch shall be made in favor of freight from other States."

In 1853 the Legislature passed a law authorizing the consolidation of the "Albany and Schenectady Company, for shipment on its road, and Troy, Utica and Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica, Rochester and Syracuse, Buffalo and Lockport, the Mohawk Valley and the Syracuse and Utica direct, Buffalo and Rochester, Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Companies, or any two or more of them."

The passage of this act was urged upon the ground that it would facilitate the transit of passengers and freight between the seaboard and the West. The charter of some of these roads, when first incorporated, restrained them from carrying freight of any description. This restriction was, from time to time, removed by the Legislature, until the right to transport freight throughout the entire year, was conferred, upon the condition, however, that such freight should pay to the State tolls equal in amount to which they would have been subjected had they been transported on the canal. The supposed necessity of protecting the State revenues, by preventing competition with the Erie Canal, was the declared justification of this restriction. In accordance, however, with a more liberal and progressive policy, in 1851 the Legislature passed a law removing this condition, providing that "it should not be necessary for any railroad company in this State to pay any sums of money into the Treasury of the State on account of the transportation of property on any railroad on and after the first day of December in the year 1851," thus removing all restrictions of this character upon internal commerce, and, in obedience to the demands of trade, allowed this withdrawal from the revenue of the canals, that the people might enjoy in a larger degree the advantages of cheap intercommunication.

The act of 1853, above referred to, provided that when two or more of the railroad companies named in this act are consolidated, said consolidated companies shall carry way passengers on their road at a rate not to exceed two cents per mile. Thus it will be seen that while pursuing the wise policy of making every concession which could facilitate and lessen the cost of transportation, the Legislature was careful to protect the rights of the people by limiting the price which should be exacted of the traveling public.

Relief from this restriction is sought through the provisions of the bill herewith returned.

A bill containing similar provisions was, after careful consideration on my part, returned to the Honorable the Senate, without my sanction, on the 28th day of April, 1866. The reasons for withholding my signature then, as well as in the case at the close of the last session of the Legislature, press upon me with superadded force at this time, and impel me to like action. It was then urged in favor of the proposed increase of fare that the inadequateness of the compensation did not afford the stockholders a proper return upon the capital invested. In my message to the Senate, referred to, I used the following language:

"Should the enhanced prices complained of continue to prevail, and the managers be thereby forced to forego the declaration of a dividend, the stockholders would not be then called to endure a burden more oppressive than has been sustained by many corporations and interests which have not had relief extended to them by legislative enactment.

If experience shall not prove the embarrassments under which it is said to labor, to be but of a temporary character, and if the proposed reforms in its future management shall not secure to capital an ample recompense, I shall then be more willing to coöperate with the Legislature in affording such relief as may be wise and necessary."

Has this contingency occurred?

Up to the time relief was first sought and the subject brought to the attention of the Legislature, it was not claimed that the Company, from 1853, had not had a period of almost uninterrupted prosperity. The revenue of the Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, from passengers, freight and other sources, was $5,918,384 30, and for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, from the same sources, the receipts were $12,997,569 63, being an increase of $7,079,185 33. During this period dividends were paid to the stockholders averaging above seven per cent.

An examination of the annual report of the Company made to the State Engineer and Surveyor, shows that the net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, amounted to the sum of $1,669,861 81—equal to 6.24 100 per cent. on the amount of the capital stock; that the value of the road and equipments was $33,701,919 66, being more than $9,000,000 in excess of the capital stock of the Company. In addition to which it had other assets, being cash on hand, stock and bonds of other companies, bills receivable, and supplies on hand amounting to over $2,000,000 more.

For a more full understanding of the average prosperity and condition of this Corporation, I respectfully submit a comparative statement of the passenger and freight business for different years since the consolidation:

Earnings from passengers for year ending Sept. 30, 1853, upon the roads consolidated under the act of April 2 of that year	$2,829,688
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1866	4,880,248
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1858	2,592,646
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1861	2,315,932
Earnings from freight for year ending Sept. 30, 1853, upon the roads consolidated under the act of April 2 of that year	1,835,572
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1866	9,671,919
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1858	3,760,270
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1861	4,664,443

From the above it will appear that the earnings of the road from passengers in 1866 over 1853 have increased 54 1-11 per cent.; 1866 over 1858, 73 1-8 per cent.; 1866 over 1861, 88¼ per cent., and that the earnings from freight have increased in 1866 over 1853 426 11-13 per cent.; in 1866 over 1858, 161 5-10 per cent.; in 1866 over 1861, 107 6-35 per cent., so that the increased income of the road seems to be fully equal if not in considerable excess of the increased price of materials and labor for running the road. The comparisons hold good in the results of the operations of this road for the year 1866. During that year the road has paid for all repairs and expenses of every kind, including National, State and local taxes, and $1,977,615 38 for fuel (a large provision for the future,) with six per cent. dividend to stockholders, leaving $484,636 cash on hand [illegible]

It must be admitted that this road is a great and important interest, in which the public feel a laudable pride, and I cannot doubt would respond promptly and cheerfully to any just demand for its protection and prosperity. It is not enough to say that the road passes with easy grades over the most densely populated portion of the country, reaching thriving villages, large towns and populous cities, through well cultivated agricultural districts, studded with extensive manufacturing and milling establishments, which furnish an immense freight and passenger business in all seasons of the year. To these, the road is indebted for large and increasing patronage, and in return is supposed to give regular, speedy and economical transit to passengers and freight. It is a case of mutual advantage; and mutual protection should be given and secured. I will not urge that experience has demonstrated the impracticability of organizing an incorporated company with unrestricted power to make demands on the public, that would not take undue advantage of the privilege. Organized or associated capital—so important to enterprise and advancement—may thus wisely be restrained from the tendency to encroach upon the rights and interests of the people. The just measure of privilege on the one hand, and of restraint on the other, is the true function of legislation.

With the large income of the Central Railroad Company, which cannot fail to be greatly increased, without increasing the fare—when prices fall to something like their former standard—the propriety of raising the fare at this time is not apparent. It will not be denied that there has been some falling off in the price of labor and materials—not so rapidly, however, as was expected. Very few doubt that this decline will continue—it is to be hoped moderately—until stable rates are reached based upon specie value. Heavily laden as the people are with burdens, it may well be doubted whether they will sanction additional taxation to augment the very respectable profits of this prosperous corporation.

If it were susceptible of demonstration that this Company had been suffering for a period from temporary and extraordinary causes, it might still be questioned whether it would be wise to grant relief unless the loss were greater than to other similar investments of capital, or such as threatened to impair the usefulness of the road, and then for only a limited period. It is certainly well that we should feel a joint and common interest in returning as rapidly as may be to a normal condition of business and values. It is evident, however, if the policy of relieving every interest adversely affected by the unusual causes of the past few years, prevails, that the public will lose one great incentive to efforts which are necessary to restore us to the natural and ordinary conditions which we all deem so desirable. Many have suffered in diminution of business or profits—perhaps no class of persons more than those who, from inclination or habit, have confined themselves to operations which only permitted legal rates of interest. Capital invested on bond and mortgage has hardly paid—after deducting National, State, municipal, county and town taxation—more than four per cent.; and the same is true of capital employed in many other ways. It may be asserted of agricultural investments generally, that the net income in the more favorable periods can hardly boast of the profits derived by the Central Railroad Company.

It must be borne in mind that this valuable franchise was granted by the State not less for the public accommodation than for private gain. It is believed by many persons of good judgment that the managers of the road could, in the exercise of rigid economy, reduce expenditures to an extent which would enable them to increase their present dividends without prejudice to the public good.

With these views earnestly entertained, and these reasons respectfully submitted, I return this bill to the Senate without my approval.

R. E. FENTON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

The Metropolitan Excise Board met yesterday, President Schultz in the chair.

The trials of licensed liquor-dealers and beer-sellers who were charged with violating the law occupied the whole day. The number of cases tried was twenty-eight, of which twelve were revoked.

Among the unfortunate dealers was William Hastings, the noted liquor-merchant in Centre-street. While he was absent at his home in Staten Island, on Sunday, the Police found persons having a good time in the bar-room, and the book-keeper of the wholesale department with his coat off behind the bar. The book-keeper denied the charge, but being confronted by the two policemen who arrested him as the party in charge, their story prevailed, and the retail license was revoked.

Mrs. Cassidy, a poor woman with a dissipated husband and six children, complained that John Kelly, of No. 63 Mulberry-street, had been instructed by her not to trust her husband with liquor, but that her request had been repeatedly disregarded. A witness in this case was a Mr. McGowan, who said he was a junk speculator. He did not know much about the matter. Mr. Gallagher, who was exceedingly anxious to be accepted as a witness, knew less than his predecessor, excepting that Mrs. Cassidy had told him that she would withdraw the complaint in consideration of the payment by Kelly of $16. This brought out from Mrs. Cassidy the assurance that Kelly had offered her $20 to withdraw the complaint and she refused it. The license was revoked.

Fanny Wargaux, of No. 218 William-street, was up for the second time. She was charged with not having her bar effectually closed on Sunday. She said she kept a boarding-house, and her only entrance was through the front door. It transpired in the course of the trial that there was a side hall door to her premises, but she said that could not be opened without the use of a hammer and chisel. The license of Mrs. Wargaux was revoked.

Superintendent Kennedy presented complaints against thirty-nine liquor dealers for alleged violation of the law, and prayed that their licenses be revoked.

The Board adjourned, to meet again on Thursday morning next, at 9:30 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

American Artists' Sale.—Last evening the sale began of the collection of paintings by American artists, lately on exhibition at the Fine Arts Gallery of Miner & Somerville, No. 82 Fifth-avenue. This collection during its exhibition had many visitors, and the attendance at the sale last evening was large and the bidding spirited. Among the more prominent artists represented were Hart, J. Hope, Cropsey, McEntee, Nehlig, Alex. Wust and A. H. Wyant. The greater number of the paintings offered at the first evening's sale were cabinet size, and the prices brought, although fairly remunerative, were not high. The following are the figures at which the larger paintings were knocked down. "Farm and Residence of Paddy Keenan," by Wyant, at $122 50; "Great Falls of the Potomac," by J. Hope, $550; "Norwegian Fall," by Wust, $300; "American Harvest," by Van Inten, $170. The sale this evening will be a still more attractive one, as some of the best specimens of the artists named will be offered. Among these are: "Trout Brook," "Sunrise on the Adirondacks" and "Indian Falls," by T. Hope; "Moonlight," "Evening," "Forest Scene," and "Icebergs on the Atlantic," by Wust; "Little Miami Valley," by Wyant; "Foggy Morning," by Cropsey; "Jealousy," by Nehlig; "A Bit of Cayuga Lake," by J. M. Hart; "Autumn in the Catskills," by Jervis McEntee.

Fires Last Night.—The alarm at 9:47 o'clock last night was rung for a fire at No. 14 Front-street, first floor, which was occupied by C. Osborne & Co., stor. go. The flames were extinguished after a loss of about $250 upon the stock. Said to be fully insured.... At about 11:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the store of Francis Passmore, rectifier, at No. 75 Canal-street. The firemen were quickly on hand, and succeeded, after about an hour's labor, in conquering the flames. The loss upon Mr. Passmore's stock of liquors will amount to about $1,500, upon which there is an insurance of $5,000—$3,000 in the Hamilton Company, and $2,000 in the Germania Company.

Lecture by Rev. Henry Bellows, D. D.—This eminent divine delivered his popular lecture, entitled "Two-thirds Through the Nineteenth Century," last evening, before a large audience, at the Church of Our Saviour, Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The lecture (a liberal report of which appeared in the Times recently) treated of the wonderful progress of ideas during the present century, characterizing this as the golden age, and auguring for the future a glory and greatness far beyond the possibility of present human conception. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the deserved applause of his hearers.

Ball in Aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—In consequence of some misunderstanding between the Committee and the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music, the tenth annual ball in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, April 24, 1867, instead of Monday, the 22d, as heretofore announced. Tickets already issued will be received on that evening. Last year the net proceeds of the ball amounted to more than $6,000, and it is confidently expected that this year will do even better.

Violation of Corporation Ordinances.—Yesterday, on complaint of officers of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, Capt. Brackett, Justice Barnett, of the Sixth District Court, fined George Shepherd $75 for running three hackney-coaches without a license; Geo. F. Bellows $10 for running one coach with an unlicensed driver; Patrick Gillespie $10 for driving a hackney-coach without displaying his badge.

The Education of the Freedmen.—A fancy fair is being held by the Society of Friends at the New City Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, the proceeds to be devoted to the education of the freedmen. A very fine collection of Japanese goods and other curiosities are on exhibition [illegible]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

[illegible] Mayor Louis Roy, of St. Anne des Monts, Gaspé County, Canada East [illegible]

[illegible] the following information, viz.: Does there exist in Brooklyn a firm known under the name of Dupuis, Raymond & Co., jewelers, or dealers in watches and jewelry? If so, did that firm send the inclosed circular, or did somebody unknown use their name? Hoping you will excuse my intrusion and pressure on the [illegible] for information, I remain, with deep respect and gratitude, Sir, your most humble servant,

LOUIS ROY, Mayor.

P. S.—Please direct St. Anne des Monts Post-office, Gaspé County, Canada East.

Mayor Booth directed inquiry to be made, and ascertained that some eighteen letters were lying in the Post-office for the above firm—all from Canada. He has not thus far been successful, however, in the detection of the parties, who do not appear to have any regular business place in the city.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.—The Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. M. Little, the President in the chair. The Court House Committee reported in favor of ventilating the Grand Jury room with two of Camp's ventilators, at an expense not to exceed $375. The report was adopted. A communication from the officers of Company B Twenty-eighth Regiment N. G. was presented, asking the Board to hire Military Hall, corner of Leonard and Scholes streets, E. D., for an armory and drill-room. A similar communication was presented from Company G Twenty-eighth Regiment, asking for the renewal of the lease of Union Hall, corner of Meserole and Ewen streets. Both communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill of Sheriff P. Campbell, for board of prisoners, keepers' fees, &c., from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1867, amounting to $13,663 35, was presented, and $10,000 allowed on account. Several other bills were presented and ordered paid, shortly after which the Board adjourned until the 2d day of May next.

The Firemen's Troubles.—The fire companies charged with violating the rules of the Board of Commissioners, by running down hill, in answer to an alarm of fire on the 28th ult., were to have been tried last evening. The Chief Engineer, Mr. J. Cunningham, however, represented that Mr. Wm. D. Veeder, counsel for the companies, was absent at Albany, and therefore requested a postponement. The trial was thereupon adjourned until Thursday evening of next week. Several firemen remonstrated, and requested immediate trial, but as the request to postpone had been made by the Chief Engineer, the Commissioners decided against them.

Alleged False Pretenses.—A young man named Nathaniel Levi, called at the house of Mr. H. B. Claflin, No. 41 Pierrepont-street, yesterday, and represented that he was sent by Mr. Claflin, dry goods merchant in New-York, for two overcoats. The ladies, suspecting something wrong, summoned Officer Kirby, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, and had him arrested. On his person were found a number of pawn tickets, two dated "Philadelphia, March 11, 1867." The accused was held for a hearing.

Typographical Union.—A meeting of the printers of Brooklyn was held last evening on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, when they organized a Typographical Union by the election of Charles E. Gayter as President, John Beard as Vice-President, Charles E. Pike as Recording Secretary, and J. A. Gilmour as Corresponding Secretary. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of an English Burglar.—The low drinking-saloon No. 12 Thompson-street, New-York, was visited on Wednesday evening by a couple of the Independent Detective Police of Newark, and the proprietor of the place, Harry Pritchard, was arrested on a charge of burglary. Pritchard, who is said to be a desperate English burglar, is charged with being one of the principals in the robbery of about $1,000 worth of goods from Mr. Oake's woolen mills about one year since. The prisoner was taken to Newark, and yesterday was committed in full for trial. The receiver of the stolen goods and one of the accomplices had previously been arrested.

Holy Week.—In the Cathedral at Newark on Sabbath next (Palm Sunday) the blessing of palms and procession before High Mass will take place at 10:30 o'clock A. M. In the evening, vespers and a sermon on the Passion. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons the office of the Tenebræ at 4½ o'clock; Holy Thursday, Solemn High Mass and Procession of the Blessed Sacrament at 9 o'clock; Good Friday, Mass of the Presanctified and Veneration of the Cross at 9; Holy Saturday, Blessing of the New Fire of the Paschal Candle, and of the Font and Solemn High Mass at 8; Easter Sunday, Solemn High Mass at 10½ A. M., and Solemn Vespers at 9¼ P. M.

New-Jersey Legislature.—In the New-Jersey Legislature, yesterday, Messrs. Ayres, Hedden, Ball, Murphy and Van Emburg were appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the Central Railroad bridge across the channel in Newark Bay. The act repealing the charter of the Tidewater Company was signed by the Governor yesterday. The Coal Railroad Bill was lost by a vote of 18 to 23. Yesterday morning Senator Hays introduced an amendment to the State Constitution, which allows blacks and paupers to vote.

Illicit Distilling.—Yesterday forenoon two parties named Vogle and Trabold were examined before United States Commissioner Whitehead, one for distilling and the other for rectifying without a license. The examination was adjourned till next week when the cases will be disposed of.

State Board of Health.—In the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, the House took up the bill to provide for the establishment of a State Board of Health. After considerable debate a vote was taken on its final passage, when it was lost, 28 to 24.

Quoiting.—The Newark Quoit Club are enlarging and improving their grounds, so that two rinks can be played at the same time. They intend commencing play in match games at an early day.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 11.

Flour firm but unchanged; Superfine, $11@$12; Trade brands, $13 50@$15; Fancy brands, $16@$18. Wheat firm but scarce, and not enough offering to establish quotations; choice Spring would have brought $3; No. 2 Winter Red sold at $3 10. Corn in good demand; sales of 7,000 bushels at $1, sacked, and 90c.@95c. on the car. Oats dull and nominal at 70c. for No. 1; the receipts were large. Rye quiet and unchanged, and held at [illegible]. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal. Petroleum firm. Provisions firm, but nothing done. Mess Pork, $22 75@$23. Bulk Meats, 8c.@10c. for loose; some country packed sold at these rates, including packages. Bacon, 9¼c.@11¼c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. Hams, 13c.@15½c. for Plain, and 16c.@16½c. for Sugar-cured. Lard firm at 12½c.@13c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Clover Seed, $13; Timothy, $3 10 and in moderate demand. Flax, $2 50@$2 60. Linseed Oil firm at $1 40, with a light supply. Tobacco in good demand; sales of 300 hhds. Sugar firm at 11½c.@14c. Coffee, 28c.@30c. Gold, 135¾@136¼. Exchange steady.

Chicago, Thursday, April 11.

Flour extremely firm, and buyers backward; white Winter extras, $17 25; red do., $14 25; Spring extras, $11 50; superfine, $11. Wheat steady but quiet at yesterday's decline; No. 1 Spring, $2 75@$2 80; No. 2, $2 37½@$2 38, closing at $2 37½. Corn opened at $1 07½@$1 08 for No. 1, but receded to $1 06, and closed firm; No. 2 sold at 92c.@93c. Oats opened strong at a decline of 1½c.@2c.; sales of Winter No. 2 at 54½c.@57c.; fresh No. 2 at 57¾c., closing quiet at 54½c.@55c. for Winter receipts. Rye declined 3c., and neglected; sales small at $1 45 for No. 1. Barley firm; rejected declined 5c.; sales at 90c. for Winter, 95c. for fresh lots, by sample, and $1 10@$1 35 on the track. Provisions quiet and unchanged; sales of Mess Pork at $22 75 for cash, and $23, buyer, one month. Live Hogs moderately active at $4 50@$6 for light stock, and $7 12½@$8 for good to choice. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

Oswego, Thursday, April 11.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $12 50 for No. 1 Spring; $14 50 for Red Winter; $15 50 for White, and $16 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and no sales; Canada Spring may be quoted at $2 90, and choice White Canada at $3 25. Oats, 70c. for Western. Corn dull; sales of 1,100 bushels of No. 1 at $1 20. Barley inactive. Rye firm; sales of 7,000 bushels Canada, to be delivered in Albany at the opening of navigation, at $1 65. Peas are selling in small lots at $1 35 for Canadian. Corn Meal, $2 60@$2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ 50 lb. sacks. Mill Feed scarce and higher; Shorts are selling at $30, and Shipstuffs at $32@$36 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 60c.; to New-York, 80c. Lake Imports—31,257 bushels Wheat.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 11.

Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 27c.@27½c. Coffee—Rio in fair demand at 11½c.@12½c. gold for fair, and 13½c.@13¾c. gold for prime, in bond. Sugar inactive but prices steady; sales at 10c.@10½c. gold. Flour firm; City Mills extra, $13@$13 50; Howard-street extra, $14 50@$14 75. Wheat firm and scarce; Pennsylvania Red, $2 90@$3 25; Maryland Red, $3@$3 50. Corn buoyant and advanced 2c.; White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 22; Mixed, $1 16@$1 17. Oats dull at 70c.@72c. Rye $1 65. Clover Seed, $13 25@$12 75; sales 150 bushels. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—quotations barely maintained.

Buffalo, Thursday, April 11.

Flour firm and moderately active; sales 650 bbls. at $13 50 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$14 for Western bakers; $15@$16 for White Canada and [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisville, Thursday, April 11.

Tobacco firm for good Leaf; sales 150 hhds. at $3 60@$12 for light common Lugs to bright manufacturing Leaf. Flour—Superfine, $12 25@[illegible]. Wheat—None in the market. Corn—On the cob, bulk, 78c.; shelled, 85c.@90c. Oats, [illegible] bulk. Mess Pork, $22; Bulk Shoulders, 8¼c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Prime Lard, 13½c. in tierces, 13½c. in kegs. Raw Whisky, free, $2 28; in bond, 28c. Cotton, 25½c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, April 11.

Cotton unchanged; sales 2,000 bales Low Middling, 27c.@27½c.; receipts, 1,842 bales; exports, 5,897 bales. Sugar—12½c.@13c. for Prime to Choice. Molasses—Nominal. Flour active and higher; Superfine, $13 50@$13 75. Corn at $1 30@$1 35. Oats at 85c. Pork dull and declined 50c.; Mess at $23 50. Bacon—Rib at 13½c.; Clear at 13½c. Lard firm at 13½c.@14½c. Gold 137¼. Sterling 147@149½. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ premium.

Milwaukee, Thursday, April 11.

Flour dull; double extras $12 50@$13 50; Extras $11 75@$12. Wheat declining; No. 1, $2 75; No. 2, $2 46; No. 3, $2 35. Oats quiet at 64½c. for No. 2, fresh receipts, and 63c. for No. 2, Old. Corn quiet at $1 05@$1 08 for new Shelled. Receipts—1,100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,800 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, Thursday, April 11.

Cotton dull; Middling nominally at 26c.; receipts, 235 bales; exports, 1,450 bales. Corn advancing; sales at $1 22 for choice White. Oats advancing; sales at 85c.@87c. Pork, $24@$24 50. Bacon—Clear sides, 14c.@14½c. Lard, 13½c.@14c. in tierces.

Toledo, Ohio, Thursday, April 11.

Flour firm. Wheat firm and advanced 2c.; White Michigan, $3 14; Amber, $3 0[illegible]; Red Wabash, $3 02. Corn advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales of new No. 1 at $1 01@$1 01½. Oats 66c.

Savannah, Thursday, April 11.

Cotton quiet and small sales; Middling, 26c.; receipts, 350 bales; receipts for the week, 3,878 bales; stock on hand, 20,480 bales; exports, 1,185 bales.

Wilmington, Thursday, April 11.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 25c. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 69c. Resin steady at $3@$3 37½.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, April 11.

Cotton opened active, but closed weak; sales 220 bales; Middlings, 25c.; receipts 115 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Thursday, April 11.

Cotton market favors buyers; sales 500 bales; Middlings, 25c.; receipts 329 bales.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, April 11.

Cotton quiet and ½c. lower; sales 350 bales Middling at 26c.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's New Style.—Knox, of Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, (Prescott House,) is ready every season with his new style of hat, and always produces an article of peculiar neatness and remarkable for the beauty of the material. Such are the characteristics of his Spring style, and that it will be very generally worn may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

It removes all danger when your Burglar Alarm Telegraph Bell rings in your room by the opening of a window or door. The Burglar is on the outside, hears the bell and skedaddles.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Hon. John Conness, Commander J. Russell, Mrs. Gen. McDowell, R. S. Reynolds, G. O. Hall and wife, Miss Hall, Miss Morton, Col. Larrabee, Mrs. Larrabee, Mrs. Edwards and three children, Mrs. [illegible] Stoney, two children and infant; Mrs. [illegible] Young, daughter, nurse and children; James Sturgis, Charles W. Sturgis, Mrs. Ada Morris, Mrs. S. Powell, Dr. G. G. Burgess and wife, R. H. Follis, wife and infant; W. H. Bostecon, Miss Bella Clinton, L. Baum, wife and infant; Lieut. L. H. Rich, Lieut. L. H. Oster, Noah Brooks, Miss G. O. Caffran, Mrs. Little, P. F. Johnson, John A. Cook, R. H. Dewey and wife, A. F. R. Safford, A. C. Holmes and wife, E. S. John, I. C. Wilson, Mrs. F. C. Hacke, Mrs. A. E. Earle, H. Haims and wife, Mrs. D. Norcross and daughter, George H. Willard, H. A. King and wife, Mrs. A. L. Holt and two children, R. D. Wilson, wife and infant, P. B. Wilsarth, W. B. Newman, Prof. Cochrane, M. Borden and brother, L. M. Pattee, Mrs. M. A. Hepley, A. Greenbaum, Miss Clara Moor, Miss Helen Einstein, Henry Ammerman, Thomas Fairgrieve, Thomas Wall, A. F. Noble, W. H. Hanchett and wife, L. H. Gray, W. Waldo, Rev. Mr. Treadway, G. W. Green, Mrs. G. C. Smith, Miss Gillett, E. Barnes, D. T. Elmore, John O'Leary, John Fisk, C. H. Abbey, L. R. Pratt, O. H. Hyatt and friend, Mrs. Joseph Benchley, James H. Calahan, Mme. Stella Bonheur and maid, M. Lambert, M. Millert, Mrs. Ramsey, infant and nurse, Mrs. L. L. Hall and child, Mrs. [illegible], Miss H. D. Colby, R. Hubert, wife, nurse, family, P. Retz, John Corse, Mrs. E. Webb and child, A. Fisher and wife, John Hedden, Mr. Osgood, Miss Jane McKinley, George H. Hall, Miss Sarah Deane and sister, Mrs. Isabella McDonald, David Watson, L. M. McGregor, John Hensley and wife, D. H. Redding, M. Cook and wife, Miss S. Patterson, Wm. Kennedy, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—E. L. Anich, Ramon Wile, W. H. Wiley, Mariano Valdes Chacon, R. Gratstock, J. R. Kinsman, [illegible] and servant, Jose Arias, Juan Alburn, R. T. Arms, Albert Vandyke, Lorenzo M. Shepard, F. de Castro Verde, Mrs. Mary Charles.

Passengers Arrived.

April 11—In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre and Brest—[illegible]

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—C. Gilpin and wife, Miss Gilpin, Master Gilpin, S. Fogy, wife, daughter and servant, Miss Ida Keyes, Juan Martinez, Capt. J. Marshall, J. Brashers, George M. Jones, E. Carbonell, Wm. Cummings, J. Quintana, E. Wright, N. Domingo, Dan. O'Keefe, M. C. Labbey, J. Halliara, Rev. E. Sensa, Frederick Cromwell, Lewis Ruhs, P. Sachen, P. Husent.

Passengers in steamship Merchant, from Laguayra—Geo. Blas Bruyval, wife and servant; E. Brown, H. C. Lewis, from St. Thomas; Geo. J. C. Edmonds, Capt. E. H. Faucon, from St. John, P. R.; Francesco Castella.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets...... 6 32 | Moon sets.... 1 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 47 | Gov. Island. 2 36 | Hell Gate.... 3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 11

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Hansa, (Brem.,) von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Garrison & Allen. [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre March 28, via Brest 30th, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Persia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brown, Arecibo, P. R. 10 ds., with molasses to master. Had heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Oriental, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Nickerson, Aguadilla, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy northerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Cristoforo Colombo, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples 67 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey. Had heavy weather since passing Bermuda; lost and split sails.

Brig Josie, (of Machias,) Pettigrew, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig James Crow, for New-York.

Brig Mystic, Baxter, Indianola 40 ds., via Newport, with cotton, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Had very rough weather all the passage; has been 21 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary Barden, (of P. E. I.,) Le Blanc, Bermuda 7 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer. Was from Glace Bay and put into Bermuda in distress; discharged about 100 tons.

Schr. Evening, (of New-Haven,) Neal, St. Croix, W. I., 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, (of Brookhaven,) Cook, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Truro, (of Halifax, N. S.,) McDonald, Halifax, 10 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John, Falkenham, Cutler, Me., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. Northrup, (Br.,) Sandford, Cornwallis 9 ds., with potatoes to A. & W. L. Duryea.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Gray, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Hall, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Jos. B. Johnson, Smith, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Keene, Musquash 9 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sahwa, Wright, Machias 13 ds., with spars to P. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Union, Dennison, Machias, with lath, &c., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Royal Arch, (Br.,) Cumming, Cornwallis, with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Nickerson, Cornwallis, with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Gen. Meade, ——, Lubec.

Schr. Nautilus, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sea Flower, Candage, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, McGee, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Oregon, Gatt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Martha, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Cabot, Bacon, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. E. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Planet, Perry, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. St. Lucar, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wm. H. Moore, Rowell, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. H. Parker, Butler, Portland.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Polly Price, Ates, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie Maul, Bates, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Mystic, Conn.

Schr. J. Stratton, Cordery, Providence.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich.

Schr. F. Merwin, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. Urbana, Huff, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Justina, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Geo. W. Kimball, Jr., Crockett, Rockland, lime.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, New-Bedford.

BELOW—Bark Harry Booth, Harriman, Messina, with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.

SAILED—Steamships Hansa, Henry Chauncey.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 11—Arr. French corvette Magera, from Halifax; barks Pearl, from Messina; Gertrude, Ragged Island; schr. Frigate Bird, Matanzas; Kingfisher, Galveston.

CHARLESTON, April 11—Arr. steamship Overman, Philadelphia. Sld. steamship Lodona, New-York; brigs Nellie Mitchell, Susan Voorhees, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11—Arr. schr. Jonas Smith, Matanzas for Baltimore; sld. in co. with bark Pacific, of Pictou, schr. Reddington, and brig Carver, for Baltimore. U. S. steamer Winooski sld. on the 3d inst. for Cardenas. Spoken off Hatteras, schr. S. J. Russell, of Philadelphia, bound south.

NEW-BEDFORD, April 10—Arr. bark Arctic, from Honolulu.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. L. S. Barnes, while passing Riker's Island, was run into by a Br. schooner, and sunk.

The new steamship Arizona, of the Pac. M. Steamship Co., went on a short trial trip yesterday, and after returning, went to a pier on the North River.

The pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, reports that on Wednesday, 10th inst., in lat. 40 20, lon. 71 22, saw a schooner with colors flying Union down; tacked ship and went to her. She proved to be the schr. Wm. H. Sargent, of Sedgwick, 5 days from Darien, Ga., bound to Norwalk. The Captain stated they had had nothing to eat for four days; she was supplied with provisions by the Hope. 11th, saw a schooner with colors in her rigging, about 3 miles to the west of Fire Island; but it blowing fresh from the north, could not get to her assistance.

San Francisco, April 11.—The ship Sumatra, from New-York, has arrived.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, March 28, bark Gem of the Sea, in distress, wtg. orders; schrs. Emma Wadsworth and Mayflower; Br. ship Cathedral, for Boston, repairing; Br. ship Wanderer, in distress; barks Columbia, transhipping cargo; Jean Lithgow, for charter; Julia, Tatham, do.; Wm. Rennie, do.; Eliza, do.; brigs Blue Nose, do.; Willie Ridler, repairing; Alpha, for charter; Loyalist, do.; Watchmate, ldg. part of cargo of ship Cathedral; schrs. Marietta, dischg.; R. E. Chase, do.; all the above are British.

The Br. ship Wanderer, of St. John, N. B., Hopkins, from Leghorn for New-York, arrived 25th, in distress, leaking and short of provisions.

At St. John's, P. R., April 2, brigs Virginia, dischg.; Julia, do.; schr. Reimer, for the Delaware Breakwater in a few ds.; Br. brigs Cleta, for Baltimore 3d; Ruth, discharged; schrs. Dearborn, waiting; Melita, ldg. for New-York.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES
TEA WAREHOUSE,
NO. 30 VESEY-ST.,
CORNER OF CHURCH, SAME SIDE
AS THE ASTOR HOUSE,
ARE RETAILING THEIR TEAS AT
CARGO PRICES.

ALL TEAS WARRANTED PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

ALL TEAS PUT UP FROM ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

ALL TEAS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

BY PURCHASING AT THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE

YOU CAN SAVE FROM 25 CENTS TO $1 A POUND ON YOUR TEAS.

YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR COFFEES.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING PURE TEAS AND COFFEES.

YOU CAN SEE ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST STORES IN THE COUNTRY.

YOU CAN SEE THE FINEST STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY;

YOU CAN BE SURE OF FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES.

TEAS.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, best.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 90c., $1, $1 25.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 20, best.

JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25, $1 50 per pound.

COFFEES.

RIO, in the Bean, 25c. and 30c.

MARACAIBO, in the Bean, 30c. and 35c.

CEYLON, in the Bean, 30c. and 35c.

JAVA, in the Bean, 35c. and 40c.

GROUND COFFEES, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound.

FAMILIES OUT OF THE CITY will please send for our Circular, Post-office Box No. 574.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL FOR BREST, ON
TUESDAY, 16TH INST., AT 3 P. M.

Rates of passage $90, $100, $130, according to location on ship. Apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN."

[illegible]

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

All other business, to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 111 Front-st.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1861.
The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every-day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st..........The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d..........The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.

3d..........The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th..........On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th..........The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th..........The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th..........The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th..........The retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per ℔.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per ℔.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per ℔.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per ℔.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per ℔.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per ℔. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per ℔., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per ℔. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich streets.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

GENTS' ALL WOOL SUITS, $25.
BOYS' ALL WOOL SUITS, $9.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE,
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS.

We are now RETAILING our fine stock of SHIRTS and SPRING UNDERWEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES.

GOOD SHIRTS for	$2 [illegible]
SUPERIOR SHIRTS for	2 [illegible]
EXTRA SHIRTS for	3 [illegible]

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
IMPERIAL STONE CHINA,
CUT AND PRESSED TABLE GLASS,
VASES AND STATUARY,
SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS, HALL LIGHTS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS.
Must be sold on account of
REMOVAL
TO OUR NEW STORE.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 1[illegible] 8TH-ST.,
ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 22d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch Stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 271, April 11, 1867.
77, 28, 39, 5, 12, 21, 57, 4, 14, 72, 18, 50, 22.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 272, April 11, 1867.
13, 68, 27, 40, 41, 34, 18, 64, 57, 31, 56, 59.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 1[illegible], April 11, 1867.
19, 30, 8, 67, 64, 60, 23, 17, 32, 46, 73, 41, 22.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 1[illegible], April 11, 1867.
9, 76, 32, 42, 65, 69, 36, 47, 53, 71, 49, 56.
JOSEPH BATES, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "[illegible] Orphans' Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. [illegible], April 11, 1867.
43, 18, 66, 13, 73, 28, 4, 47, 61, 55, 42.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. [illegible], April 11, 1867.
58, 12, 62, 57, 22, 29, 35, 33, 54, 38, 40, 12.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. [illegible], April 11, 1867.
56, 28, 58, 75, 56, 67, 62, 35, 73, 55, 41, 68, 9.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. [illegible], April 11, 1867.
56, 62, 57, 66, 12, 28, 36, 33, 31, 13, 45, 58.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 1[illegible] Chatham-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED on all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink," "Keys' Fluid flows freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. C. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.